

What's to Be Done: A Plan of Action To Get Rehearing for Communist '11'

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

It is one week today since the U. S. Supreme Court, by a 6 to 2 decision destroyed Article I of the Bill of Rights and decreed prison for the 11 Communist leaders. Time is rapidly running out. From June 4 there were 10 days allowed for motions for a rehearing, the government then has five days to reply. It could do so immediately.

Irving Saypol, the N. Y. Federal Prosecuting Attorney, has tasted blood, is now prophesying that the lawyers will be in jail by June 19 and the Communist leaders by July, after which he probably will proceed to make a July 4 speech about jailing 22,000 other Americans. Whether his schedule works out or not depends to a large extent upon people like you—and thousands of other indignant liberty-loving Americans.

I will not here analyze the decision or its implications. I am preparing a series of articles for later. Here I want to discuss a plan of action for this week and its purpose. The one objective of such work during this week is effectively to demand a rehearing not only on the Smith Act but on the Foley Square trial as a whole, as expressed by Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black.

He said: "Nor can I let this opportunity pass without expressing my objection to the severely limited grant of certiorari in this case which precluded consideration here of at least two other reasons for reversing these convictions: (1) the record shows a discriminatory selection of the jury panel which prevented trial before a representative cross-section of the community; (2) the record shows that one member of the trial jury was violently hostile to petitioners before and during the trial."

To grant a rehearing requires a majority vote of the Supreme Court in full session. That would not be probable before October. What we must demand, therefore, is that the motion for a rehearing or reconsideration be accepted now and placed on the agenda of the Supreme Court for action then, and that meantime there be a stay of execution of the present decision against the 11 defendants and their lawyers and that they remain out on bail. These are questions for the Supreme Court to decide, not for a strutting red-baiting Saypol of N. Y.

ASK TRUMAN

Therefore all letters, resolutions and telegrams should be addressed to President Truman, voicing this demand.

He appointed the court and this is an administration political decision. He should hear from unions, nationally and locally. The Fur and Leather Workers Union and United Electrical Workers are in the lead nationally with strong expressions of protest. The critical editorials which have appeared in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, N.Y. Daily Compass, N.Y. Post, Madison Capital-Times, a Des Moines paper, and even the Wall Street Journal can be utilized to bring the issues to people, who may express their stand by endorsing some of these, preferably the Post-Dispatch. Some may be willing to endorse the dissenting opinions of Justice Black and Douglas, and others will congratulate these Justices and send copies to President Truman and Justice Vinson.

Whatever form the protest and demand for a rehearing takes is secondary. It does not require a commitment to anybody or (Continued on Page 9)

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SEN. LANGER BACKS MOVE BY JOHNSON TO HALT WAR

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Protests Rise in W. Europe on OK By Court of Frameup of '11' and Lawyers

Daily Worker Correspondent

PARIS, June 10.—Protests against the Supreme Court's approval of the frameup conviction of the American Communist leaders and their lawyers continue to grow in western Europe. France is entering the final week of a decisive election campaign and Italy votes its final spring round of elections today, the democratic forces are finding energy and space in their press to call for protests against the Supreme Court's decision.

In London, Communist leader Harry Pollitt requested an interview with U. S. Ambassador Walter Gifford last Thursday. An editorial in the London Daily Worker on Friday, entitled "Defend the 11," urged that every section of the labor and trade union movement, every peace and democratic organization protest to the U. S. Ambassador and President Truman now.

"Hands off the American Communist leaders," the editorial concludes.

A front page story under



GIFFORD

the news of Pollitt's protest gives extended excerpts from Justice Black's defense of the Constitution. In Geneva the daily paper of the Swiss Party of Labor, Voix Ouvriere, editorialized sharply last Thursday, urging protests against the Washington verdict.

L'Humanite's leading editorialist Pierre Courtade de-

voted his column last Thursday, day entitled "The Clear and Present Danger," to biting analysis of the court's decision noting that the abrogation of the First Amendment threatens all democratic institutions and movements in the U. S. A.

The court's decision, he says, directly concerns all Frenchmen, not only the Communists, which goes without saying, but the anti-Communists, too. "If this decision is upheld, one of the last brakes holding back the American war chariot from its fatal incline, will have been released and we Frenchmen will have to pay."

Calling for protests to the U. S. Ambassador in Paris and letters to Chief Justice Fred Vinson, Courtade notes that Vinson was the man who allowed the assassination of Willie McGee, and the writer concludes: "None of that here not a single Frenchman, not a square yard of our soil for that war that you are expecting to make in the name



POLLIT

of the very democracy which you yourself are destroying."

In a cable protesting the

Supreme Court decision to uphold the frameup of the 11 Communist leaders, Jacques Duclos, secretary of the French Communist Party, told Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the party:

In the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of France, I express the indignation of the French workers and all partisans of peace at the decision of the Supreme Court which points up the preparation for war through the fascization of the United States at the expense of the American Constitution. In the struggle which you are leading for peace and liberty, you can be assured of the active solidarity and the fraternal sentiments of our people. Long live the Communist Party of the United States. Long live peace.

PROTESTS MOUNT AGAINST SUPREME COURT RULING

— See Page 4 —

Sen Langer Endorses Move In Senate to Halt Korea War

Special to the Daily Worker

NEWARK, June 10.—Sen. William Langer, Republican of North Dakota, has made public his support for Sen. Edwin C. Johnson's resolution to halt the war in Korea and withdraw all non-Korean troops from that country, it was announced yesterday. In a letter to a member of the New Jersey Peace Crusade who wrote him on the peace plan, Langer wrote:

"This is just a note to assure that this legislation has my full support."

Other Senators who have endorsed the proposal by Sen. Johnson (D-Colo) include Sens. Hendrickson (R-NJ), Butler (D-Md) and Magnuson (D-Wash).

The Johnson plan proposes a cease-fire on June 25, the first anniversary of the Korean war, and a withdrawal of the contending forces to their respective sides of the 38th Parallel.

TACOMA CONGRESSMAN BACKS KOREA PEACE PLAN

TACOMA, June 10.—"Accord with the general objectives" of the peace resolution introduced in the U. S. Senate by Sen. Edwin C. Johnson is expressed by Rep. Thor C. Tollefson (R., 6th Dist.) in a letter received here this week.

Tollefson reported he had not seen the Johnson resolution until a constituent sent him a copy, "nor have I noticed anything in the press regarding it."

"I am in accord with the general objectives of the measure because I feel that our emphasis should be placed upon efforts to obtain peace. I shall endeavor this week to see Sen. Johnson, for whom I have a great deal of respect," Tollefson wrote.

Seattle AFL, CIO Unionists Hail Separate Peace Move

By Will Parry

SEATTLE, June 10.—Leading AFL, CIO and independent unionists in Washington state hail Sen. Edwin C. Johnson's armistice-in-Korea resolution as a significant step toward world peace, a spot check showed.

Business Agent John Wigen of Seattle AFL Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers Local 1184 said he had reproduced copies of the Johnson resolution for distribution among his union's membership and that the local, and affiliate of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, may take official action at its next meeting.

"I feel that every section of labor should support this important move for peace," said Walter Belks, secretary of CIO International Woodworkers District 2. "The anti-labor laws and wage freezes stem from the war economy and the trade unions have got to fight for peace to make any economic headway. The Johnson resolution is a number one step in the fight for peace."

Belks said the district council is mailing copies of the resolution and a covering letter to its Northern Washington affiliated locals.

"I think it's time somebody was getting on the ball back there," stated Bob Stevens, Machinists Lodge 79 executive board member. "The interest of the whole world is now focused on the Johnson resolution. I'm absolutely in favor of this long overdue measure. You can't bring democracy to the world in a hail of bombs."

"Women workers, to whom the horror of war is especially great, will salute the initiative of Sen. Johnson in bringing true peace content into the phony great debate," in the view of Myrna Anderson, president of Distributive, Processing & Office Workers Local 35.

A leading Seattle Negro unionist, Earl George, past president and now executive board member of Warehousemen Local 9, declared:

"As a trade unionist and as a Negro I am in full support of the Johnson resolution. This war is being prosecuted by the same men who lynched the Martinsville Seven and Willie McGee. Surely it is the profound desire of the peoples of all the world to put an end to this continued slaughter of the Korean and Chinese people and our own GIs."

"The Johnson resolution brings into the forum of the Congress for the first time the burning issue of our times—the issue of blocking the outbreak of a third atomic world war," said Business Agent Ernesto Mangaoang of Cannery Workers Local 7-C. Mangaoang said his union will probably act officially this week.

Faced with the possibility his union may have to hit the bricks June 15, Port Agent Charles Nichols of Seattle Marine Cooks & Stewards said he backs the Johnson resolution because "the fight for peace and economic gains are indivisible and here is one of the most powerful weapons for the 'waging of peace' that has yet been made available to the workers."

The Johnson resolution is also receiving warm support in lum-

Painters' Local Backs Move

A membership meeting of Local 905, AFL Painters, voted 6 to 1 Friday night to endorse the Johnson resolution for a peace settlement in Korea. The meeting was held at the Painters headquarters, 1029 E. 163 St. The AFL local has also sent telegrams to New York Senators Irving M. Ives and Herbert H. Lehman, union secretary Julius Zupan announced yesterday, urging their support for the measure.

"Your support will materially aid peace and bring the boys home," the union told the Senators.



SEN. LANGER

ber locals in Northern Washington. Endorsement was voted by IWA Local 2-46 in Bellingham. The local instructed the officers to notify Senators Warren G. Magnuson (D) and Harry Cain (R) of the action and urged their support.

"Throughout the community where we find persons who know about the Johnson resolution, we find them supporting it," W. W. Wallace, business agent, declared. "But our biggest handicap is the failure of the commercial press to let the people know about this significant development."

Wallace said that the local has also authorized the circulation of petitions to collect funds to send to delegates to the nation-wide peace conference in Chicago late this month.

Full support to the Johnson resolution was voiced by Giles Evans, business representative of the Sedro-Woolley IWA. He said the resolution will come before the membership and he is confident they will concur.

In a jointly signed wire to Sen. Johnson, Secretary Winnie Thomsen of ILWU Local 3-7 and Secretary Robert Cummings of ILWU Local 3-3 declared:

"The hopes and aspirations of our membership as recently expressed by them in secret ballot is voiced in your resolution for peace. Your resolution will be attacked by all the enemies of peace but we hope fervently that the knowledge you speak for millions of people will encourage and strengthen your fight."

Northwest Elks Lodges OK Johnson Peace Plan

SEATTLE, June 10.—Support for Sen. Edwin C. Johnson's Korean peace resolution was voted by delegates to the annual convention of the Northwest States Association of the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of (Negro) Elks held here May 24-27.

Some 200 delegates participated from lodges in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia. The action in support of Sen. Johnson's resolution was introduced by the large Portland delegation.

A half-hour of discussion preceded the vote. While (Continued on Page 9)

Negro Leaders Support Peace Congress in Chicago

"The sword wielded by Gen. Jimcrow cannot bring freedom to anyone—colored or white—here or abroad," the American Peace Crusade said in a call for peace now being circulated throughout the country. The call printed in thousands of copies, is being sent

to Negro church-groups, fraternal orders and other organizations all over the land, inviting them to send delegates or observers to the American People's Congress and Exposition for Peace in Chicago, June 29-July 1.

The Crusade states it believes that a way to peace can be found. "An end to the tragic horror in Korea, the return of our troops from Korea to work together wiah all for true equality, recognition of the nations of Asia and all the world as free and equal, negotiations and settlement among the Big Five, an economy for peace and useful construction . . . this is the way to peace."

Among the many public figures who are sponsoring the Congress are Bishop Cameron C. Alleyne of Philadelphia; Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, publisher of the California Eagle; Rev. J. E. Bonds of Washington, D. C.; Rev. T. E. Brown of Chicago; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois of New York; William Harrison, of Boston, Mass.; Rev. Charles A. Hill of Detroit; Hon. Charles P.

Howard of Des Moines, Iowa; Bishop Walter Mitchell of California; Larkin Marshall of Macon, Georgia; Paul Robeson of New York; Willard Ranson of Indianapolis, Indiana, and other notables, Negro and white.

Maps Peace Rallies in New York

Hundreds of meetings in New York City and tens of thousands of leaflets to spark the Chicago Peace Congress on June 29 and the campaign in support of the Johnson resolution for peace in Korea were planned by the New York Arrangements Committee of the American Peace Crusade at a recent meeting.

The swarm of peace activities is slated to open with the Peace Festival of the American Women for Peace on June 15 in Manhattan Center and reach its high point on June 25, first anniversary of the war in Korea and the date proposed by the Johnson resolution for calling an armistice in that country.

The Arrangements Committee is composed of representatives of New York City Peace groups, including the New York Labor Conference for Peace, Harlem peace committees, the Brooklyn Peace Council, Youth Peace Crusade, Veterans for Peace, and New York sponsors of the American Peace Crusade. Among the Crusade sponsors in this city are Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild; Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Dr. Clementina J. Pao-lone, chairman of the American Women for Peace; and Rabbi Abraham Bick.

Offices of the New York Arrangements Committee were set up at the Hotel Breslin, but because of the strike of Local 144 of the Hotel, Restaurant and Club Employees, AFL, the Committee is temporarily located at 80 E. 11th St., Room 329, ORegon 3-7978. Material and information can be obtained there.

15 Hurt in Wreck

MUNICE, Ind., June 10.—Fifteen persons were injured today when the New York Central's crack "Knickerbocker Express" passenger train jumped the tracks near here.

Eleven cars of the train, bound from New York to St. Louis, left the rails. One coach was overturned.

CBS Chief Says French Vote Law Is Rigged Against Communists

Declaring that the new French election law is "frankly rigged," Howard K. Smith, European chief of the Columbia Broadcasting System, yesterday termed the law a "cynical measure" in his weekly broadcast from Paris.

Pointing out that the law was directed principally against the Communist Party of France, Smith predicted that the so-called democratic parties of the center might offer their support in the new Chamber of Deputies to the pro-fascist General Charles de Gaulle.

If this happens, the CBS chief continued, "France may follow a path not dissimilar to that followed by Germany under Hitler and Italy under Mussolini."

Smith asserted that the chief problem before France was the "grave maldistribution of wealth" with 80 percent of the workers getting less than a living wage.

The rearmament burden, Smith added, had accentuated a sharp inflationary spiral in the nation and he said that the "tax burden on the workers grows heavier."

Vogeler, the New 'Hero' Of the State Department

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON

Robert Vogeler, the Annapolis trained "business man" who confessed he was carrying on espionage and sabotage against the new people's democratic government of Hungary, is being groomed by the State Department as a sort of "national hero."

When he appeared before the National Press Club on Friday, therefore, the carefully prepared speech which he read to an audience of newspaper men and Washington notables, was a denial that he was guilty of the crimes which he confessed in open court at Budapest in February, 1950, and for which he was convicted.

They were "trumped-up" charges, he said. He had signed the confession and testified to his crimes in court only because his "will" had been "ground down," he said. He told a horror story of relentless questioning, of periods of "dead silence," of "black bread and water," and cited two instances in which he claimed he was physically mistreated. Once, he said, he was struck on the ear. Another time, he contended, he was ducked in a tub of cold water.

A HARD JOB

The ghost writer in the State Department who wrote Vogeler's speech for him was indeed hard put to contrive a horror story from the 17 months of imprisonment. He did not even dare to claim that Vogeler was "drugged," a charge very popular in anti-Communist circles whenever an imperialist agent gets a case of bad conscience and spills the beans.

The American, British and French newsmen who covered Vogeler's trial in Budapest were convinced that Vogeler confessed because he was guilty. No one who reads the verbatim proceed-

ings of that trial, published by the Hungarian State Publishing House can escape the same conclusion.

Standing before the bar after his conviction, Vogeler said:

"If it pleases the court, I wish to refer to the declaration I made at the conclusion of my testimony. I am sincerely sorry for the subversive activities that I carried on against the People's Democracy of Hungary. Especially as I was sent here from a big country, America, to Hungary, a small country, to interfere and undermine its efforts in rebuilding and rehabilitating itself from the effects of war. I wish to avail myself of the privilege of the last word to state that I gave testimony freely and openly, without coercion or maltreatment, as to my knowledge has been claimed in such cases. But I would like to state that I have been treated correctly and fairly throughout the investigation and my trial. I hope that my testimony will serve in some small measure to show the remorse I feel at my guilt. I know that I must be punished, but I hope that the Court will consider my plea for clemency..."

Vogeler came to Hungary as the representative of the International Standard Electric Co., which is a holding company for the International Telephone and Telegraph Co. On the surface he appeared to be an American business man responsible merely for the operation of the Hungarian subsidiary of the American corporation.

But this was merely camouflage. He admitted to the court that he had graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1928 and holds the rank of lieutenant-commander with intelligence as his field.

"On my present assignment,"

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WATCH INFLATION, 'UNREST,' U. S. WARNS WEST EUROPE

PARIS, June 10.—Marshall Plan authorities today warned Western European nations that Atlantic Pact war programs will cost more than one-third of their 1951 budgets.

The organization for European Economic Cooperation called on the governments to take steps against inflation which was expected to rise with defense production.

It also urged increased production of materials for war and commodities in domestic factories and overseas territories.

The OEEC's third annual report said defense costs, which absorbed a third of governmental expenditures last year, "will increase significantly as the revised defense programs get under way."

"This means that in all cases a smaller proportion of the total output will be available for civilian purposes," it said.

The OEEC warned that inflation and "social unrest" were bound to increase as the defense programs take up more of the civilian production and government expenditures.

Ah, Equality of Sacrifice



WILSON

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Charles E. Wilson, president of General Motors Corp., was paid \$626,300 in salary and bonuses last year, the Security and Exchange Commission reports. That put Wilson at the top of the list of Big Business' best-paid officials. Six other GM executives were among the 10 best paid executives.

Others whose "sacrifice" for the "patriotic" war against "communism" was reported by the SEC included:

Crawford H. Greenewalt, president of E. I. duPont, \$539,550.

J. C. Dellinger, Pacific Coast manager, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Texas cotton brokers, \$468,271.

Eugene G. Grace, chairman of the board, Bethlehem Steel, \$464,321.

Allen B. Du Mont, television manufacturer, \$364,239.

Paul M. Hahn, president, American Tobacco Co., \$227,209.

G. W. Mason, president, Nash-Kelvinator, \$300,832.

UE Delegation to See Gov't on Key Bills

The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America yesterday announced that a national UE delegation will visit Washington today (Monday) and tomorrow "to discuss with public officials and Congressmen vital legislation affecting the welfare of our membership and the nation."

Phew—The Hunt for Two British Diplomats Thickens

LONDON, June 10.—Some LONDON newspapers today printed a HAMBURG radio report quoting persons in ISTANBUL, TURKEY, as saying they had heard the official ROMANIAN radio quoting the official CZECH radio to the effect that the two missing British diplomats had arrived in PRAGUE.

Police all over Western Europe have been hunting Donald MacLean and Guy Burgess, the high-ranking British Foreign Office officials who were last seen together in France May 26.

The police bayed about "Communist kidnappers" as they hunted for the diplomats. But a London newspaper, "The Sunday Dispatch," punctured the cry with an article headlined: "Whitehall in Queer Street." The article said: "Both men were fond of seeking amusement in each other's company."

The police centered their search in Italian resort cities, and discounted the story that diplomats were anywhere in Prague or Eastern European nations.

CIO Packing Union Asks Probe of Meat Scarcities

CHICAGO, June 10.—An immediate and thorough investigation of meat scarcities was demanded today by Ralph Helstein, president CIO United Packinghouse Workers.

In a telegram to Price Stabilizer

Michael DiSalle, Helstein pointed out that hundreds of packinghouse workers across the country are being laid off from their jobs because the packing companies claim they are unable to operate

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Concert by Robeson Packs 2 Boston Halls

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, June 10.—Paul Robeson drew capacity audiences in two concerts held last week under the auspices of the Friends of Freedom in Boston. Over 450 people attended the first concert in Otisfield Hall, Roxbury, and about 250 heard Robeson sing in St. Bartholomews Church in Cambridge.

The concert in Cambridge was the center of a free speech controversy. Local reactionaries had demanded that the Robeson concert be banned and had threatened Rev. Kenneth Hughes, pastor of St. Bartholomews, with trouble if he allowed the concert to take place. Rev. Hughes refused to deny the use of his church to the concert committee, insisting that the church was open to those of all beliefs. In spite of the threats of mob violence, the concert went off without a hitch in Cambridge.

Robeson sang folk-songs of all nationalities and included the song "Kevin Barry" as a special tribute to the fighting traditions of Boston's Irish working class population.

Wedemeyer Next At Senate Hearing

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer goes before the Senate MacArthur Investigating Committee tomorrow for questioning on the "Wedemeyer report."

Warns of Cop Coverup in Fields Killing

Bishop Reginald Barrow, co-chairman of the Brownsville Citizens' Committee of 1,000, yesterday warned of an impending whitewash in the Grand Jury investigation of the police murder of Henry Fields, Jr., 27-year-old Negro father.

Bishop Barrow said city officials had tipped their hand in a City Hall buildup Tuesday of Rev. Boise Dent, police-sponsored minister who, minutes after Fields was murdered, began to circulate excuses for the 73rd Precinct cop who killed the Negro with a single bullet after a minor traffic accident.

Bishop Barrow said Dent is being used by officials to prepare a whitewash.

The church leader, directing the First Christ Church in Brownsville, said Dent has actually been used to "divide the people and tear down this fight for justice."

URGES LETTERS

The Brownsville clergyman and civic leader said the City Hall buildup of Dent "made it all the more necessary" for fair-minded citizens to write or wire Mayor

Impellitteri immediately, demanding:

- Arrest, indictment and punishment of the guilty cop, Patrolman Samuel Applebaum.

- City indemnification of the stricken Fields family.

- Steps to guarantee an end to police brutality in Brooklyn.

Dent received an official City Hall commendation Tuesday from Arthur Wallander, who directed police to attack the Negro people by "mussing them up" when he was police commissioner. He is now chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Unity. The ex-police head lauded Dent for his "great presence of mind" and "prompt action in connection with the recent incident in Brownsville."

SECRET TALK TO IMPY

Dent was also cloaked with Mayor Impellitteri in a conference on which the Mayor ducked reporters' questions.

Wallander's statement asked full reliance on the grand jury which, he said, is "making every effort to ascertain the true facts in the shooting of Henry Fields, Jr." Coupled with his eulogy of Dent, who has spent the last two weeks

trying to head off an indictment of the guilty policeman, the statement was seen as an official City Hall bid for a grand jury whitewash.

"The presence of mind" displayed by Dent after Fields was murdered consisted in telling the people of Brownsville, gathered before the police station to demand justice, that they had "no business there."

Dent was pressed into service by Police Inspector Louis Goldberg after the orderly crowd refused to leave the street despite the threats of more than 50 massed cops. The minister, who had not seen the shooting, passed through the people telling them: "It was purely an accident, purely an accident."

Eyewitnesses testified Patrolman Samuel Applebaum had drawn his gun, taken deliberate aim and killed Fields with a single bullet in the neck the instant Fields stepped out of his car.

Dent later sought to head off a citizens' protest meeting, sponsored by a committee of prominent community leaders including Bishop Barrow and Rev. A. D.

Reeves, as "Communist agitation." He told reporters: "There is no police brutality in Brooklyn."

COPS ACCUSED

The meeting was a tremendous demonstration of more than 3,000 Negro and white citizens at which Dent himself spoke, but left abruptly as the audience cheered when Bishop Barrow declared bluntly: "Anyone who says there is no police brutality in Brownsville is a liar."

Before Dent left the meeting he was escorted around and introduced to reporters by Inspector Goldberg. With the police inspector's arm around his shoulder, Dent said of the 3,000 people at the orderly protest meeting: "They are doing the wrong thing. They should do things the American way, which means subjecting yourself to the law enforcement authorities. The police will do right by us."

Last Saturday Dent took to the radio in a speech over WLIB to smear a series of Civil Rights Congress meetings called in Brownsville and Bedford-Stuyvesant to press the people's demand for justice

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Execute Negro After High Court Spurns Plea

(Reprinted from Late Edition of The Worker)

OPELOUSAS, La.—Edward Honeycutt, 27-year-old Negro sharecropper, was legally murdered shortly after noon Friday, the 30th Negro either hanged or electrocuted in this state since 1907 on the frameup charge of assaulting a white woman. He became the ninth victim within four months of southern lynch "justice."

The execution, by means of a portable electric chair was carried out only 15 minutes after Associate Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter turned down a plea in Washington for a stay of execution by CRC attorney Ralph Powe.

Earlier Friday morning, both the Louisiana State Supreme Court Justice Borah, who a month ago turned down a plea for Willie Mc-

Gee, refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus which automatically would have stayed the execution.

The attorneys arguing the case in Louisiana were Alvin T. Jones, Negro lawyer of New Orleans, and CRC attorneys Louis Fleischer, Albert Socolov, both of New York.

The CRC entered the case only two weeks ago when it learned that the Louisiana branch of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People

refused to carry the case further. Honeycutt's conviction never has been appealed to the Federal courts.

Upon learning of the legal murder, William Patterson, executive secretary of CRC, declared in New York that "American racism has murdered another innocent man solely because he was a Negro. The progressive American people, Negro and white, will avenge this young Negro sharecropper's legal lynching."

TWU CALLS 'FINAL' STRIKE PLANNING MEETING THURS.

The CIO Transport Workers Union pushed their July 1 strike plans yesterday after calling 1,000 "key" TWU members to an emergency meeting Thursday night.

Telegrams were sent to the TWU shop and department leaders along the city's subway and surface lines late Friday by Michael Quill, TWU president, and Matthew Guinan, Local 100 president. The telegrams declared that:

"The city government has completely abandoned its responsibilities to the people of the City of New York. Solution of the 40-hour work week rests in the economic power of all transit workers."

The meeting, Quill said, would make "final strike preparations." It begins at 8 p.m. in Transport

Hall, 153 W. 64 St.

At the same time, Quill shifted his attacks against Mayor Impellitteri to the Mayor's aides who were blamed for inducing the Mayor's implacable attitude toward the transit workers. The Mayor remained implacable over the weekend, and said he would stand behind his "surrender or else" blast at the union he issued Wednesday.

Quill said the men in the power houses would follow the TWU's strike call, and predicted that a great majority of other operating and maintenance workers would also come out July 1, if city officials did not make efforts to establish the promised 40-hour week, at no reduction in pay, on city transit lines.

Councilman Earl Brown Says Court Ruling on '11' Perils All

(Reprinted from Late Edition of The Worker)

City Councilman Earl Brown, in his column for the Negro weekly, the Amsterdam News, called the Supreme Court's decision upholding the frameup of the Communist 11 an attack upon the rights of all the people. While resorting to the usual redbaiting slanders, Brown emphasized that:

"The Supreme Court's decision in the Communist Eleven case last Monday was not so much a curb on the Communists as it was a setback of freedom of speech and assembly... the six to two majority opinion of the court has created a real threat to freedom of speech for every group."

In a news account on the decision, the Amsterdam News said, "reaction in the top Negro leadership circles was divided with most Negro leaders agreeing with the dissent of Justice William O. Douglas."

Brown repeated the now stale tales about "Communist agents

and spies" and "Communist gobbledegook."

But he says to say the decision "is as much a direct attack on our customs and constitutional rights as

any Red bilge, or even sabotage. My interest is not the Communist Eleven, but all American citizens."

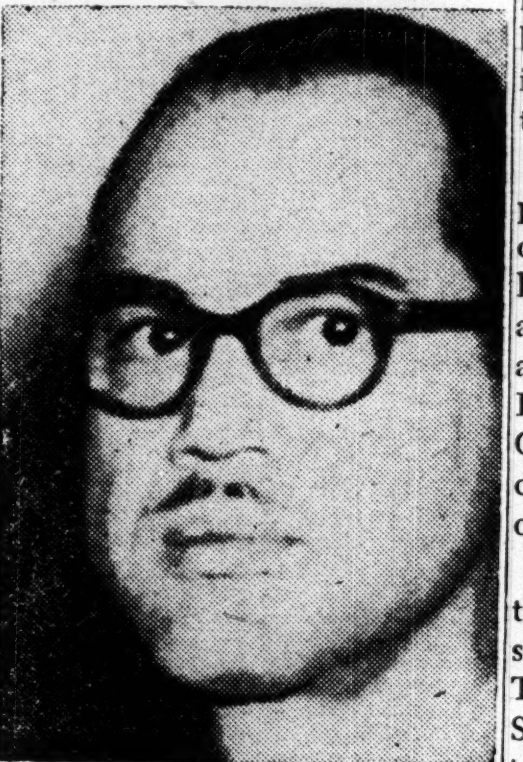
"The court's decision cannot curb the Communists without hurting all of us. And this is too big a price to pay for halting the infamy of those of would, but up to now, cannot destroy us."

"Furthermore, our security depends more upon our protection of our fundamental rights and privileges, such as freedom of speech and assembly, than upon taking away these rights from anybody. In other words, we can beat the Communists at their own tyrannical game only by living up to our own democratic principles."

"We cannot win by beating them over the head to make ourselves seem pure and virtuous. This, it seems to me, is what the Supreme Court's decision would try to do. In effect, it beats all of us over the head."



BROWN



DELANY

Judge Delany Says Ruling Threatens All

(Reprinted from Late Edition of The Worker)

Judge Hubert T. Delany, of the New York Court of Domestic Relations, Thursday night charged that the Supreme Court decision against the Communist leaders was a threat to civil liberties.

Judge Delany was addressing nearly 300 at Hofstra College in Hempstead, Long Island, at a Conference to End Discrimination in Levittown. This huge development has refused to sell or rent homes to Negroes.

In a stirring address he set the tone of the meeting by attacking "the Dixiecrats who obstruct democracy and the McCarthy's who attempt to intimidate those who oppose bigotry."

He denounced the effects of the decision of the Supreme Court against the Communists. He charged that it was an encroachment on the civil liberties of all Americans.

Judge Delany pointed out that the McCarran Act put all of the

audience in jeopardy of being branded subversive on guilt by association basis, if they fought for civil rights and democratic housing.

The conference was sponsored by more than a score of prominent citizens besides Delany, including Arthur Garfield Hays, Oscar Hammerstein, II, Guy R. Brewer, Jamaica leader of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Bishop William J. Walls and 25 Negro and white clergymen of all faiths of Nassau County.

Rev. Stephen Bambo, of Belmore, delivered the invocation. A report on the recent activities of the council was given by Mrs. Bessie Yaller; Bernard Lang, vice-chairman of the Levittown AVC.

MADISON, WIS., PAPER SAYS COURT SEEKS TO JAIL IDEA

(Reprinted from Late Edition of The Worker)

"We are trying to put an idea in jail," the Capital Times of Madison, Wis., declared editorially of the Supreme Court ruling on the Smith Act and the Communist 11's conviction.

In a stinging rebuke to the high

court, the paper's editorial, entitled, Fear In The Supreme Court, declares:

"The Capital Times feels no pride in the fact that the U.S. Supreme Court has upheld the

(Continued on Page 8)

UE Calls on People to Insist On Reversal of Decision

(Reprinted from Late Edition of The Worker)

The people of the United States "must insist" upon the reversal of the Supreme Court verdict to uphold the Smith Act and the Communists' conviction, the UE News declares, because the ruling has "undermined" their rights as "free citizens." The organ of

the United Electrical & Machine Workers, independent, asserts in an editorial entitled "A Decision Against Freedom":

"We believe that in this decision the majority of the Supreme Court has yielded to the present political atmosphere of fear and hysteria to permit reaction to deal the reaviest blow in generations to the rights and liberties of the entire American people."

The UE paper charged that the high court majority has "consented to the undermining, to the subversion, of the right of all Americans to think, speak and write as they please on political questions and has opened wide the gates for official persecution, not only of Communists, but of all who offend authority."

"It was in just such decisions as

these that compliant judges in the government, and that the Germany, yielding to pressure and hysteria, smoothed the way for and legalized Hitler's rise to power to crucify the German people and plunge the world in blood and sorrow."

MANY WILL PROTEST

The UE News quoted the dissenting opinions of Justices Black and Douglas with approval, but it took issue with Black's fear that "few will protest" the majority decision.

"We believe," the union organ affirmed, "that the people will protest, because the question is one of protecting THEIR OWN rights and liberties."

The labor paper noted that Douglas declared that the Communist leaders were not charged with saying anything or writing anything designed to overthrow

the government, and that the court ruling was a censorship of speech and press.

Puncturing the opinion for the majority handed down by Chief Justice Vinson, which alleged that the verdict did not violate the right of the people to advocate

(Continued on Page 8)

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Vogeler, the New 'Hero' Of the State Department

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON

Robert Vogeler, the Annapolis trained "business man" who confessed he was carrying on espionage and sabotage against the new people's democratic government of Hungary, is being groomed by the State Department as a sort of "national hero."

When he appeared before the National Press Club on Friday, therefore, the carefully prepared speech which he read to an audience of newspaper men and Washington notables, was a denial that he was guilty of the crimes which he confessed in open court at Budapest in February, 1950, and for which he was convicted.

They were "trumped-up" charges, he said. He had signed the confession and testified to his crimes in court only because his "will" had been "ground down," he said. He told a horror story of relentless questioning, of periods of "dead silence," of "black bread and water," and cited two instances in which he claimed he was physically mistreated. Once, he said, he was struck on the ear. Another time, he contended, he was ducked in a tub of cold water.

A HARD JOB

The ghost writer in the State Department who wrote Vogeler's speech for him was indeed hard put to contrive a horror story from the 17 months of imprisonment. He did not even dare to claim that Vogeler was "drugged," a charge very popular in anti-Communist circles whenever an imperialist agent gets a case of bad conscience and spills the beans.

The American, British and French newsmen who covered Vogeler's trial in Budapest were convinced that Vogeler confessed because he was guilty. No one who reads the verbatim proceed-

ings of that trial, published by the Hungarian State Publishing House can escape the same conclusion.

Standing before the bar after his conviction, Vogeler said:

"If it pleases the court, I wish to refer to the declaration I made at the conclusion of my testimony. I am sincerely sorry for the subversive activities that I carried on against the People's Democracy of Hungary. Especially as I was sent here from a big country, America, to Hungary, a small country, to interfere and undermine its efforts in rebuilding and rehabilitating itself from the effects of war. I wish to avail myself of the privilege of the last word to state that I gave testimony freely and openly, without coercion or maltreatment, as to my knowledge has been claimed in such cases. But I would like to state that I have been treated correctly and fairly throughout the investigation and my trial. I hope that my testimony will serve in some small measure to show the remorse I feel at my guilt. I know that I must be punished, but I hope that the Court will consider my plea for clemency..."

Vogeler came to Hungary as the representative of the International Standard Electric Co., which is a holding company for the International Telephone and Telegraph Co. On the surface he appeared to be an American business man responsible merely for the operation of the Hungarian subsidiary of the American corporation.

But this was merely camouflage. He admitted to the court that he had graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1928 and holds the rank of lieutenant-commander with intelligence as his field.

"On my present assignment,"

(Continued on Page 9)

WATCH INFLATION, 'UNREST,' U. S. WARNS WEST EUROPE

PARIS, June 10.—Marshall Plan authorities today warned Western European nations that Atlantic Pact war programs will cost more than one-third of their 1951 budgets.

The organization for European Economic Cooperation called on the governments to take steps against inflation which was expected to rise with defense production.

It also urged increased production of materials for war and commodities in domestic factories and overseas territories.

The OEEC's third annual report said defense costs, which absorbed a third of governmental expenditures last year, "will increase significantly as the revised defense programs get under way."

"This means that in all cases a smaller proportion of the total output will be available for civilian purposes," it said.

The OEEC warned that inflation and "social unrest" were bound to increase as the defense programs take up more of the civilian production and government expenditures.

Ah, Equality of Sacrifice



WILSON

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Charles E. Wilson, president of General Motors Corp., was paid \$626,300 in salary and bonuses last year, the Security and Exchange Commission reports. That put Wilson at the top of the list of Big Business' best-paid officials. Six other GM executives were among the 10 best paid executives.

Others whose "sacrifice" for the "patriotic" war against "communism" was reported by the SEC included:

Crawford H. Greenewalt, president of E. I. duPont, \$539,550.
J. C. Dellinger, Pacific Coast manager, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Texas cotton brokers, \$468,271.

Eugene G. Grace, chairman of the board, Bethlehem Steel, \$464,321.

Allen B. Du Mont, television manufacturer, \$364,239.

Paul M. Hahn, president, American Tobacco Co., \$227,209.

G. W. Mason, president, Nash-Kelvinator, \$300,832.

UE Delegation to See Gov't on Key Bills

The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America yesterday announced that a national UE delegation will visit Washington today (Monday) and tomorrow "to discuss with public officials and Congressmen vital legislation affecting the welfare of our membership and the nation."

Included among pending laws which union delegates from several scores of local Unions will discuss are: elimination of the wage freeze and the institution of effective rent controls; and the proposed tax increase legislation. UE delegates will also press for passage of a bill introduced by Congressman Sabath of Illinois providing for repeal of the McCarran Act; and for an FEPC law and other measures related primarily to the rights of the Negro people, as well as expressing UE policy with regard to eliminating the spread of war.

It is anticipated that several hundred UE leaders will attend from various shops throughout the nation.

Phew—The Hunt for Two British Diplomats Thickens

LONDON, June 10.—Some LONDON newspapers today printed a HAMBURG radio report quoting persons in ISTANBUL, TURKEY, as saying they had heard the official ROMANIAN radio quoting the official CZECH radio to the effect that the two missing British diplomats had arrived in PRAGUE.

Police all over Western Europe have been hunting Donald MacLean and Guy Burgess, the high-ranking British Foreign Office officials who were last seen together in France May 26.

The police bayed about "Communist kidnappers" as they hunted for the diplomats. But a London newspaper, "The Sunday Dispatch," punctured the cry with an article headlined: "Whitehall in Queer Street." The article said: "Both men were fond of seeking amusement in each other's company."

The police centered their search in Italian resort cities, and discounted the story that diplomats were anywhere in Prague or Eastern European nations.

CIO Packing Union Asks Probe of Meat Scarcities

CHICAGO, June 10.—An immediate and thorough investigation of meat scarcities was demanded today by Ralph Helstein, president CIO United Packinghouse Workers.

In a telegram to Price Stabilizer

Michael DiSalle, Helstein pointed out that hundreds of packinghouse workers across the country are being laid off from their jobs because the packing companies claim they are unable to operate

(Continued on Page 9)

Warns of Cop Coverup in Fields Killing

Bishop Reginald Barrow, co-chairman of the Brownsville Citizens' Committee of 1,000, yesterday warned of an impending whitewash in the Grand Jury investigation of the police murder of Henry Fields, Jr., 27-year-old Negro father.

Bishop Barrow said city officials had tipped their hand in a City Hall buildup Tuesday of Rev. Boise Dent, police-sponsored minister who, minutes after Fields was murdered, began to circulate excuses for the 73rd Precinct cop who killed the Negro with a single bullet after a minor traffic accident.

Bishop Barrow said Dent is being used by officials to prepare a whitewash.

The church leader, directing the First Christ Church in Brownsville, said Dent has actually been used to "divide the people and tear down this fight for justice."

URGES LETTERS

The Brownsville clergyman and civic leader said the City Hall buildup of Dent "made it all the more necessary" for fair-minded citizens to write or wire Mayor

Impellitteri immediately, demanding:

- Arrest, indictment and punishment of the guilty cop, Patrolman Samuel Applebaum.

- City indemnification of the stricken Fields family.

- Steps to guarantee an end to police brutality in Brooklyn.

Dent received an official City Hall commendation Tuesday from Arthur Wallander, who directed police to attack the Negro people by "mussing them up" when he was police commissioner. He is now chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Unity. The ex-police head lauded Dent for his "great presence of mind" and "prompt action in connection with the recent incident in Brownsville."

SECRET TALK TO IMPY

Dent was also cloistered with Mayor Impellitteri in a conference on which the Mayor ducked reporters' questions.

Wallander's statement asked full reliance on the grand jury which, he said, is "making every effort to ascertain the true facts in the shooting of Henry Fields, Jr." Coupled with his eulogy of Dent, who has spent the last two weeks

trying to head off an indictment of the guilty policeman, the statement was seen as an official City Hall bid for a grand jury whitewash.

"The presence of mind" displayed by Dent after Fields was murdered consisted in telling the people of Brownsville, gathered before the police station to demand justice, that they had "no business there."

Dent was pressed into service by Police Inspector Louis Goldberg after the orderly crowd refused to leave the street despite the threats of more than 50 massed cops. The minister, who had not seen the shooting, passed through the people telling them: "It was purely an accident, purely an accident."

Eyewitnesses testified Patrolman Samuel Applebaum had drawn his gun, taken deliberate aim and killed Fields with a single bullet in the neck the instant Fields stepped out of his car.

Dent later sought to head off a citizens' protest meeting, sponsored by a committee of prominent community leaders including Bishop Barrow and Rev. A. D.

Reeves, as "Communist agitation." He told reporters: "There is no police brutality in Brooklyn."

COPS ACCUSED

The meeting was a tremendous demonstration of more than 3,000 Negro and white citizens at which Dent himself spoke, but left abruptly as the audience cheered when Bishop Barrow declared bluntly: "Anyone who says there is no police brutality in Brownsville is a liar."

Before Dent left the meeting he was escorted around and introduced to reporters by Inspector Goldberg. With the police inspector's arm around his shoulder, Dent said of the 3,000 people at the orderly protest meeting: "They are doing the wrong thing. They should do things the American way, which means subjecting yourself to the law enforcement authorities. The police will do right by us."

Last Saturday Dent took to the radio in a speech over WLIR to smear a series of Civil Rights Congress meetings called in Brownsville and Bedford-Stuyvesant to press the people's demand for justice.

(Continued on Page 9)

Concert by Robeson Packs 2 Boston Halls

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, June 10.—Paul Robeson drew capacity audiences in two concerts held last week under the auspices of the Friends of Freedom in Boston. Over 450 people attended the first concert in Otisfield Hall, Roxbury, and about 250 heard Robeson sing in St. Bartholomews Church in Cambridge.

The concert in Cambridge was the center of a free speech controversy. Local reactionaries had demanded that the Robeson concert be banned and had threatened Rev. Kenneth Hughes, pastor of St. Bartholomews, with trouble if he allowed the concert to take place. Rev. Hughes refused to deny the use of his church to the concert committee, insisting that the church was open to those of all beliefs. In spite of the threats of mob violence, the concert went off without a hitch in Cambridge.

Robeson sang folk-songs of all nationalities and included the song "Kevin Barry" as a special tribute to the fighting traditions of Boston's Irish working class population.

Wedemeyer Next At Senate Hearing

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer goes before the Senate MacArthur Investigating Committee tomorrow for questioning on the "Wedemeyer report."

Louisiana Executes Negro After High Court Spurns CRC Appeal

(Reprinted from Late Edition of The Worker)

OPELOUSAS, La.—Edward Honeycutt, 27-year-old Negro sharecropper, was legally murdered shortly after noon Friday, the 30th Negro either hanged or electrocuted in this state since 1907 on the frameup charge of assaulting a white woman. He became the ninth victim within four months of southern lynch "justice."

The execution, by means of a portable electric chair was carried out only 15 minutes after Associate Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter turned down a plea in Washington for a stay of execution by CRC attorney Ralph Powe.

Earlier Friday morning, both the Louisiana State Supreme Court Justice Borah, who a month ago turned down a plea for Willie Mc-

Gee, refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus which automatically would have stayed the execution.

The attorneys arguing the case in Louisiana were Alvin T. Jones, Negro lawyer of New Orleans, and CRC attorneys Louis Fleischer Albert Socolov, both of New York.

The CRC entered the case only two weeks ago when it learned that the Louisiana branch of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People

refused to carry the case further. Honeycutt's conviction never has been appealed to the Federal courts.

Upon learning of the legal murder, William Patterson, executive secretary of CRC, declared in New York that "American racism has murdered another innocent man solely because he was a Negro." The progressive American people, Negro and white, will avenge this young Negro sharecropper's legal lynching.

"The CRC and the Negro people could not and did not stand passively by when we heard at the last minute that no appeal of his conviction was planned in the Federal courts," the CRC leader said.

"Honeycutt lost his life. But he knew before he was strapped into the electric chair, that CRC lawyers and decent human beings throughout the country did everything possible under unsurmountable pressure of time to save his life."

Patterson said that "the Negro people and their white allies must demand that in the future no case be dropped suddenly by any civil rights organization as was done in the case of Honeycutt."

"No case can be considered as lost so long as any appeal is open, both to the court and to the people."

Honeycutt was tried on the frameup charge of "raping" Mrs. George Byrd on Dec. 1, 1948.

Honeycutt's first conviction was reversed by the Louisiana Supreme Court and sent back for retrial on the basis that the state had failed to rebut the defendant's contention that his "confession" was beaten out of him by police. The "confession" was not introduced at the second trial. He was found "guilty" by an all-white jury, after 24 minutes of "deliberation," solely on the word of the white woman.

Councilman Earl Brown Says Court Ruling on '11' Perils All

(Reprinted from Late Edition of The Worker)

City Councilman Earl Brown, in his column for the Negro weekly, the Amsterdam News, called the Supreme Court's decision upholding the frameup of the Communist 11 an attack upon the rights of all the people. While resorting to the usual redbaiting slanders, Brown emphasized that:

"The Supreme Court's decision in the Communist Eleven case last Monday was not so much a curb on the Communists as it was a setback of freedom of speech and assembly . . . the six to two majority opinion of the court has created a real threat to freedom of speech for every group."

In a news account on the decision, the Amsterdam News said, "reaction in the top Negro leadership circles was divided with most Negro leaders agreeing with the dissent of Justice William O. Douglas. . . ."

Brown repeated the now stale tales about "Communist agents

and spies" and "Communist gobbledegook."

But he says to say the decision "is as much a direct attack on our customs and constitutional rights as

any Red budge, or even sabotage. My interest is not the Communist Eleven, but all American citizens."

"The court's decision cannot curb the Communists without hurting all of us. And this is too big a price to pay for halting the infamy of those of would, but up to now, cannot destroy us."

"Furthermore, our security depends more upon our protection of our fundamental rights and privileges, such as freedom of speech and assembly, than upon taking away these rights from anybody. In other words, we can beat the Communists at their own tyrannical game only by living up to our own democratic principles."

"We cannot win by beating them over the head to make ourselves seem pure and virtuous. This, it seems to me, is what the Supreme Court's decision would try to do. In effect, it beats all of us over the head."



BROWN



DELANY

Judge Delany Says Ruling Threatens All

(Reprinted from Late Edition of The Worker)

Judge Hubert T. Delany, of the New York Court of Domestic Relations, Thursday night charged that the Supreme Court decision against the Communist leaders was a threat to civil liberties.

Judge Delany was addressing nearly 300 at Hofstra College in Hempstead, Long Island, at a Conference to End Discrimination in Levittown. This huge development has refused to sell or rent homes to Negroes.

In a stirring address he set the tone of the meeting by attacking "the Dixiecrats who obstruct democracy and the McCarthy's who attempt to intimidate those who oppose bigotry."

He denounced the effects of the decision of the Supreme Court against the Communists. He charged that it was an encroachment on the civil liberties of all Americans.

Judge Delany pointed out that the McCarran Act put all of the

audience in jeopardy of being branded subversive on guilt by association basis, if they fought for civil rights and democratic housing.

The conference was sponsored by more than a score of prominent citizens besides Delany, including Arthur Garfield Hays, Oscar Hammerstein, II; Guy R. Brewer, Jamaica leader of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Bishop William J. Walls and 25 Negro and white clergymen of all faiths of Nassau County.

Rev. Stephen Bambo, of Belmore, delivered the invocation. A report on the recent activities of the council was given by Mrs. Bessie Yaller; Bernard Lang, vice-

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The Jury System Judge Black Blasted

Justice Black said:

"... (1) the record (of the Foley Square trial) shows a discriminatory selection of the jury panel which prevented trial before a representative cross-section of the community; (2) the record shows that one member of the trial jury was violently hostile to petitioners before and during the trial."

The convictions should therefore be reversed, declared Justice Black.

By Art Shields

Justice Black has boldly put his finger on the frameup jury system that was used to frame Eugene Dennis and Gus Hall and Henry Winston and Ben Davis and seven other Communist leaders.

That "discriminatory" jury system that Justice Black condemned is not used only to jail Communists. It is used against the people in every court struggle between wealth and labor. It is used, for instance, to deny justice to railroad workers suing big transportation corporations. It is used to acquit trust magnates on trial. It is part of ruling class "justice."

These jurors who discriminate against Communists and against working people generally are carefully handpicked by the employing class. This handpicking was exposed by the attorneys for the Communist leaders when they challenged the jury panel in January, February and March, 1949, before the actual trial began. The attorneys for the 11 Communists put Chief Judge John Clark Knox of the Federal District Court on the witness stand and made him admit that the jurors were handpicked. Yes, admitted Knox, the jurors were "handpicked" under his direction, "with care."

BANKERS PICK JURIES

Judge Knox, the jury handpicker, is a director of the five billion dollar Equitable Life Assurance Society, which is run by the Rockefeller interests. He is also a trustee of the quarter billion dollar Union Dime Savings Bank.

The defense lawyers didn't stop with Judge Knox. They also put Federal Jury Commissioner J. Donald Duncan on the witness stand and made him admit that he was a top flight Wall Street figure. Duncan testified reluctantly under oath that he was a director of 14 corporations, including several international cartels. One of these cartels was the notorious Sofina, a big international utilities company with vast interests in Franco Spain.

It is obvious that Wall Street magnates like Knox and Duncan will use the jury system to protect their capitalistic interests. Judge Knox left no doubt on that point one night in 1935 when he asked bankers to become jurors in order to protect American capitalism. He made that appeal at a meeting of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking.

The attorneys for the Communists showed

how Knox and Duncan handpicked the jurors from the ranks of the rich. These magnates worked through an extra-legal jury-picking outfit called the Federal Grand Jury Association. This body was composed of the biggest Wall Street bankers and corporation executives. And it furnished Knox and Duncan with the names of the men and women it wanted on grand juries and trial juries.

BANKER INDICTED THE 11

The grand jury that indicted the Communist leaders was typical. Its foreman—Edmund L. Cocks—was a retired vice president of the \$270,000,000 Greenwich Savings Bank, which had been under fire from the Daily Worker for its juncrow practices. It refused loans for housing projects for Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

The frame-up character of the trial jury, that found the 11 Communist leaders guilty, was illustrated by the character of Juror Russell Janney.

Justice Black refers to Juror Janney, without naming him. This juror was so "violently hostile," said Black, that the conviction should have been reversed because he was permitted to sit in the case.

When Juror Janney took the juror's oath before Judge Harold R. Medina he swore that he had no prejudice against Communists.

Janney did not tell the court three weeks before taking the juror's oath January told a meeting in Macon, Ga. that—"we're already fighting a war with Communism and it should be a fight to the death."

The juror's anti-Communist speech was reported in the *Macon Telegraph*. And the defense produced a photostat of the clipping in court. The defense also produced a witness, who heard Janney denounce the defendants repeatedly during the trial. The witness was a well-known actress, Miss Carol E. Nathanson. Janney never denied her testimony in court. Judge Medina refused to question him and threw the defendants' demand for a mistrial out.

The jury system is supposed to be the corner stone of American liberty. It has been shamefully subverted by the Knoxes and Duncans and other tools of the monopolists, however. And the Communists were fighting for the whole American people, when they exposed this disgraceful jury corruption.

Many people now understand that justice cannot triumph until the tools of the monopolists are no longer in control of the courts.

foreign policy are handled by

Alexander Rankovic, Minister of the Interior and Deputy Premier.

British diplomatic circles comment that Tito's departure from active affairs of state is most probably connected with his private life in which liquor, women, hunting and similar "amusements" occupy most of his time. "Amusements" of this kind have frequently been arranged by the U. S. Em-

bassy in Belgrade.

British diplomats in Belgrade are convinced that the Americans disapprove of Tito's anglophile orientation and want to remove him from the actual leading position in the State. Tito is supposed to be replaced by Rankovic, who leads the American group in the government, as well as in the Central Committee of the Yugoslav "Communist" Party.

Force Jury to Act in Rape of Negro Student

BURLINGTON, N. C., June 10.—The militant action of Negro citizens here has forced legal action against a white man charged with raping a Negro college student at Shaw University.

A mass meeting of 500 Negroes of this town and surrounding areas gathered at Jordan-Sellers School on May 20 to demand justice in the gunpoint rape of Mildred Wagstaff by Eugene Reid, a white man. Miss Wagstaff, a sophomore at Shaw in Raleigh, N. C., charges that Reid held a gun on her and attacked her in his home where she was working in her sister's place during the Easter Week vacation.

After the mass meeting, the Alamac County Grand Jury on May 23 found a true bill in the charges against Reid. The case is scheduled to come up before the Alamac County Superior Court in August.

The citizens' rally was sponsored by the Burlington Citizens Committee and the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The local Negro post of the American Legion turned out wearing their caps. Most local ministers attended, and two of them participated in the program. Also present by invitation was the Burlington Chief of Police D. D. Mathews, Sheriff Hallie Moore, Deputy Sheriff Frank Warren and two Negro officers.

Principal speaker at the meeting was Nathaniel Bond, North Carolina youth leader and treasurer of the Daniels Defense Committee. Bond contrasted the action of the police in cases where a Negro is accused of raping a white woman with that of Miss Wagstaff. It was difficult even to get a warrant for the arrest of Reid from the authorities of this little mill town of 13,000.

Other speakers pointed out that while the white press of the state is always ready to judge Negroes guilty of crimes even before the juncrow courts have done so, no paper printed a word of the attack on the Negro young woman for more than two months.

Negro citizens, however got out leaflets, and the Negro press

printed the facts of the attack.

The mass meeting was seen by observers as the most militant civil rights meeting of recent years. It broke the wall of silence by the white newspapers. The police present and other local official grudgingly admitted their responsibility to protect the rights of Negro women.

The citizens committee is keeping the case before the community and support for justice in the case is increasing throughout the state.

8 Million Vote In 3d Round of Italy's Election

ROME, June 10.—Voters turned out today for the third and final round of Italy's administrative elections.

A total of 8,114,811 persons was registered to vote in today's election in 30 provinces. Balloting was conducted in the whole of Tuscany, with the big centers of Florence, Leghorn, Siena and Arezzo and the important industrial cities of Turin and Piedmont, all held by the Communist-Socialists.

Voters in several southern districts, including Taranto, Brindisi and Lecco, also went to the polls.

At stake were offices in 1,935 communes, of which 704 now have Communist or leftwing Socialist administrations.

The remaining 117 communes have commissioners appointed by the government instead of mayors because the left wing administration elected in 1947 was removed by the Italian government.

Hear Tito Now Plays Minor Role

SOFIA, June 10 (Telepress).—British Embassy circles in Belgrade believe that Tito is no longer interested in affairs of state and is now only the nominal head of the state, according to information from Belgrade. All important questions of domestic as well as

foreign policy are handled by

Alexander Rankovic, Minister of the Interior and Deputy Premier.

British diplomatic circles comment that Tito's departure from active affairs of state is most probably connected with his private life in which liquor, women, hunting and similar "amusements" occupy most of his time. "Amusements" of this kind have frequently been arranged by the U. S. Em-

What Biggest Moscow Department Store Sells

By Joseph Clark

Daily Worker Moscow Correspondent

MOSCOW, USSR

There was a time when retail stores in the Soviet Union had little influence over the quantity and quality of factory output. Things are different today. With the successful completion of the post-war five-year plan and the tremendous emphasis on turning out consumer goods, the stores are telling the factories what they want. They're telling them straight out when they don't like things, and directors of many plants are catching it for failing to keep up with the demands of the stores.

Typical of articles appearing in local papers all over the Soviet Union is one which the director of the Central Univermag, Moscow's biggest department store, wrote for "Moscow Pravda." Since the store is located on Sverdlov Square, opposite the Bolshoi Theater, I was able to see the big crowds lining up before the store opened daily (except Monday) at 1 a.m. There are tremendous numbers of people in the store at all hours, in all departments on all four floors. So it was no surprise to me to read some of the figures which the store director, I. Balakhnenkov, cited in his article.

The average number of purchases a day in the store are between 90,000 and 100,000. At all times there are 20,000 different articles and types of goods in stock. As many as 70,000 pairs

of nylon stockings have been sold in a single day.

DURING THE FIRST three months of this year the store sold 17,000 wristwatches compared with the 11,000 in the comparable period of 1950. In the same period, it also sold 46 percent more furniture, 164 percent more bicycles, 62 percent more phonographs, ten times as many electric refrigerators and twice as many pianos.

There has also been a big increase in sales of cloth, especially silk, as well as shoes and knitwear.

Visiting the store on an average of once a week for the last nine months or so, I've been able to see a marked increase in the variety of goods, especially fabrics, footwear, furniture and electrical appliances.

Giving credit where credit is due, the store manager cites the Stalin Auto Plant in Moscow as an excellent supplier of goods, naming the handsome big refrigerator it makes, the vacuum cleaners, men's bicycles and washing machines. He also praises the Trekhgornaia textile combine which isn't just satisfied to produce fabrics, but also changes styles and provides great variety of colors and prints.

For the second and third quarters of this year the store has ordered 2,000,000 meters (39 inches to a meter) of cloth, as well as 180,000 pairs of summer shoes, 15,000 dust coats and capes which are very popular this Spring, 6,000 summer coats,

19,000 dresses, and big supplies of men's and women's suits, furniture, perfumery, crockery, etc.

BUT THE SHCHELKOVO cotton combine comes in for some sharp criticism. The director of the plant is mentioned by name in the article which points out that he was supposed to furnish 63,000 meters of satin in the second quarter of this year, and with not much more to go in the quarter only 30 percent has been delivered. The store manager also complains that what was delivered was not in the proper assortment of colors.

Another plant which catches it is the Glukovsk combine which furnished 13,000 meters of cloth, but 1,200 meters, nearly 10 percent, were spotted or otherwise substandard. A similar complaint is lodged against several other plants in Moscow.

Director Balakhnenkov also chides the manufacturers of women's stockings for failing to turn out enough size 25 stockings even though that's the size for which there is evidently the greatest demand. He also asks the Moscow shoe manufacturers why they don't make the same kind of wedge-heeled cloth sandals which one of the Riga plants turns out. He says there's a big call for these this Spring, and they're a very simple type of shoe to make.

What the consumers need, not only as far as quantity is concerned, but in quality and variety, is "the law" for industrial enterprises, the article concludes.

Of Things to Come Revolt Against The Dollar

By John Pittman

THE REVOLT AGAINST THE DOLLAR has flared anew here and abroad. Its consequences will certainly erect more road-blocks in the path of the war-bound Wall Street juggernaut.

By revolt against the dollar I mean against the inflated value of the dollar. Here at home, estimates of the decline in the dollar's purchasing power since 1939 vary from 50 to 65 percent. That is to say, today's dollar will buy only one-third to one-half the real goods and services which it bought in 1939.



The revolt here takes the form of increasing consumer boycotts of luxury goods, durable consumer goods and even many necessities such as meat, milk, shoes and clothing. This revolt, of course, does not include the actual impoverishment and malnutrition amongst the masses, resulting from the fact that they have nothing to revolt with and that their so-called "under-consumption" is imposed, rather than voluntary and organized.

Another form of the organized and voluntary revolt is the current so-called "price war" spreading throughout the country. This price war is actually a device by the big retailers to unload excessive inventories. To some extent it expresses a challenge by these big retailers of the monopolistic price-fixing practices of the manufacturers. But at bottom it is a symptom of the classic crisis phenomena of capitalism—the inability of the masses to buy back what they, as workers, have produced.

THIS DEVELOPMENT is a devastating commentary on the economic policies of the Truman government. It conclusively refutes the government's assurances that we can have A-bombs and pork-chops, too. And it shows that not all the hokus-pokus of the Wall Street mob in this period of the general crisis of capitalism, not all the Marshall planning, armament expenditures, curtailment of the production of consumer goods, or other skullduggery, can eliminate capitalism's inherent tendencies toward a crisis of overproduction.

Abroad, the revolt against the dollar assumes immediate political importance. It will certainly not help Eisenhower organize a West European army of aggression against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

Even the secretariat of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe was moved to urge a remedy for the runaway inflation which Wall Street and Washington exported to Europe along with the Marshall Plan. The remedy suggested was a revaluation of the currencies of West Europe, that is, raising the value of the pound, franc, florin and other West Europe currencies in terms of the dollar. But this step Truman's Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder has denounced and declared Wall Street and Washington would fight to the last ditch. No wonder!

THE INFLATED DOLLAR is an instrument of Wall Street domination of the West European countries and exploitation of the masses. In return for goods sold abroad in terms of the inflated dollar, the Wall Street mob receives gold to pay off the unfavorable trade balance imposed on overseas countries. It is estimated that from Britain, South Africa, Canada, France, Belgium and the Argentine, Wall Street received \$4,692,600,000 in gold during the four years 1946-49.

In addition, with the inflated dollar, Wall Street is able to purchase strategic raw materials abroad more cheaply, to buy up the shares of foreign companies, and to impose its domination over the entire economies of other countries and their colonies. Further to establish their domination, the U. S. billionaires had the government insist on the devaluation of other capitalist currencies in September, 1949.

The impact of this move, of course, was a sharp spiraling of prices and the cost-of-living in other countries. The living standards of the masses further deteriorated, and their struggles against the policies of the Wall Street satellite governments increased.

Now with Secretary Snyder talking tough and insisting on additional moves by the satellite governments to facilitate Wall Street's further exploitation of the peoples, the revolt against the dollar will also sharpen. Organizing the capitalist world for war proves increasingly difficult.

Press Roundup

THE POST has two editorials, one in which it reiterates its criticisms of the Supreme Court's scuttling of the Bill of Rights; another which reports that the Warner studios are remaking The Male Animal, but will omit the reading of the Vanzetti letter which was the high point of the original play. The Post condemns the "timidity" of the newspapers which have failed to speak out against the court ruling, and warns that "we have begun to hear voices in our midst question whether it is 'expedient' to defend freedom." It is good that the Post recognizes the high court decree as a blow against freedom and justice. But its editorial on the Supreme Court is full of the same wild and slanderous rantings about the Communist "menace" which the supporters of the Smith Act use to justify themselves. Let the Post consider that—plus the fact that Vanzetti's name is honored by the Soviet people and Communists everywhere, but it is right here that his simple words about justice are being silenced.

THE NEWS suspects that a lot of people live in a "dream world." How to get into the "real world"? . . . "The best tip we can offer is: Read at least one newspaper thoroughly every day, including Sunday." The day's News headlines show how you get into the "real world": "Wife's Amour Stranger Than Fiction, Mate Finds"; "Aly Busy With Joan, Duck's Rita's Lawyer"; "See George VI Abdicating."

THE MIRROR's Walter Winchell exults over the Supreme Court ruling, threatens "opinion-molders groaning" over the ruling as a blow to civil liberties, and calls Communists "rats." This is the same Winchell who a few days ago licked his lips over this item: "The Big Talk of the Town is about the Mistress of a Very Important Person, who a few days before last Christmas

was 14." The stink of rotting capitalism is in every column he writes.

THE TIMES' George Barrett reports from Korea: "Frightened and sick civilians are crawling slowly and cautiously out of their dank holes in the hills above this ruined North Korean village 35 miles up the east coast from the 38th Parallel. Their staring eyes and typhus pallor are a grim legacy of the community's complete throwback to life in the cave."

The Times also shows how little it believes its own endorsement of the Supreme Court ruling by returning to its fears and its pleas that the American people "keep alive the habit of free and full discussion." In admitting that the Communist Party cannot and will not "overthrow" the government, and in charging that "it can do harm" to the government "in a time of 'cold war' like the present, the Times is conceding that it believes Communists should go to jail because they oppose a policy—a policy of war—and that they are guilty of no crime.

THE JOURNAL AMERICAN's Karl H. Von Wiegand writes the following about life in China, as reported by some one who left Shanghai only two weeks ago: "There is excellent order. . . . Officials are very courteous, and their courtesy is also extended to foreigners. . . . Stealing, formerly common, has been greatly reduced. . . . The cost of living has been greatly reduced. Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai are considered Chinese patriots. . . . There is a strong popular feeling against the return of the Chiang Kai-shek Kuomintang regime. Chiang's two sons are especially hated and strongly detested." What a commentary this Hearst writer makes on the Hearst-supported policy of spilling American and Chinese blood to re-impose the unwanted fascist thug, Chiang, on his former subjects.—R. F.

Negro Press Roundup

THE PITTSBURGH COURIER has turned over its second straight issue to the mouthings of Gen. MacArthur that he's the greatest friend colored people ever had. Another page one story by Stanley Roberts is headlined "Gen. MacArthur Feared Global Race War."

In this exclusive interview the man under whose attacks more than 3,000,000 colored Korean civilians have been killed, puts the blame for Army jincrow on Washington, and the blame for Lt. Gilbert's and scores of other Negro jincrow courtmartial on subordinate officers.

THE AGE refutes MacArthur and the Courier: "Our opinion is the general is tossing out the old malarkey because some smart press agent told him it would make good publicity and would not hurt if MacArthur is 'persuaded' to run for President next year."

THE CHICAGO DEFENDER takes up the cudgels for its favorites in the battle as to who is to blame for jincrow in the Korean war. The Defender gives President Truman's side of the story.

And it prints some devastating facts against MacArthur just as

the Courier does against Truman. "Blaming Washington for creating jincrow units is simply ducking the issue," says the Defender as it ducks the real issue just as the Courier does, which is that both Truman and MacArthur are to blame for jincrow.

THE AFRO-AMERICAN has a letter from reader J. H. Jenkins which takes the hide off certain Uncle Toms. "I notice that Mrs. Edith Sampson, the UN alternate delegate, when in Vienna for her version of rank American injustices said, 'Wait a minute, darling.'" (Jenkins refers to Mrs. Sampson's flip reply to the question of an Austrian reporter. Ed.)

"Just how many minutes do you want us to wait, Darling Edith?"

The Rev. Joseph R. Mann, 38, of Norfolk, who was burned to death for speaking against segregation, waited 38x365x24x60 minutes and has paid with his life at the hands of Virginia bigots for his patience.

"As for 'Darling Edith' it is her ilk which has been in large measure responsible for conditions as they affect colored Americans today. It seems our white friends really know how to pick them."

World of Labor

By
George
Morris

"Hopalong D. D." Rides Again

BY JUNE 1, leaders of the International Ladies Garment Workers thunderously told their 60,000 members in the cloak and suit industry, if the bosses don't come through it will be "no contract no work." I chanced to meet a cloak operator friend a couple of days before the deadline and asked whether he expects a stoppage. He replied:

"I mentioned the possibility to my boss this morning. He laughed at me and said, 'Strike, shmike, I am invited to Unity House this weekend. You people forgot how to strike.'"

On that hot and humid Saturday, June 1, the cloak and suit workers of New York crowded Coney Island and other beaches or parks within reach of a subway fare. Most of them extravagantly blew their money on hot dogs and soda pop. Then, after getting royally broiled, they suffered through a homeward ride in packed trains.

But in Unity House, Forest Park, in the heart of the Poconos, the much bragged about resort built for the supposed benefit of the ILGWU members, president David Dubinsky was at that very moment throwing a party which, by admission of his people, cost the union \$25,000. It was a party FOR THE EMPLOYERS. Six hundred of them plus their wives were there.

THOSE WERE the same bosses whom Israel Feinberg, the "socialist" manager of the Cloak and Suit Joint Board, militantly denounced just a few days earlier before a union meeting. Reporting on their flat refusal to give anything because they "apparently think we don't know how to strike any more."

Then the "class struggle" broke out in all fury. Dubinsky quietly arranged a 10-day extension of the contract without even bothering to inform his members. Everything was arranged at Unity House to the last detail. The theme was the Hopalong Cassidy "wild West." The principals wore big hats and all the trimmings that a little boy would appreciate. Dubinsky was fitted out as "the sheriff." Each time a big boss arrived he was on hand with a big back-slapping "How de podner?"

Many memorable pictures were taken to enrich "D.D.'s" albums. The sweetest of all was the one Women's Wear, the trade paper, ran last Monday. It showed the "sheriff" standing by a 150-year-old stage coach with the following inside: Abe Goodman, treasurer, Affiliated Dress Manufacturers, Inc.; Henry Silver, president of the National Dress Manufacturers Association; Lou Siegel, president, Merchant Ladies Garment Association; Samuel Dietsch, president of the Industrial Council of Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers, Inc., and on top, in the driver's seat, was Eli Elias, president of National Skirt and Sportwear, Inc.

"D. D." was so delighted with the project that he invited the favored newsmen to enjoy it (not us, of course). His old friend, Victor Riesel, who apparently made the most of the occasion, wrote: "There are wine and lobster lunches. When one guest complained about the lobster forks, Dubinsky shouted, 'Let him eat steak.' No one can spend a nickel here for three days. Drinks flow free. Ice cream is limitless."

I can practically see Vic Riesel with a sombrero on his bean, a bucket of ice cream in one hand and a bottle of scotch in the other, shouting at a waiter for another lobster.

As Women's Wear quoted him "Sheriff" Dubinsky said: 'We want the employers to feel that this is their union . . . that the days of strife and labor-hating are over.'

If you think I am kidding, look it up yourself in the June 4 issue of Women's Wear.

But the hard-headed bosses, for whom this was the eighth such annual weekend at Unity, weren't kidded. As Louis Dubrow, managing director of the Merchants Ladies Garment Association, told the New York Times reporter there, the bosses have "no money" and even the modest demands of the union are "inconsistent" with D.D.'s proclamation a week before that the union would forego raises because the bosses hadn't made enough profit this year. "D.D." gives them their best arguments. As Riesel wrote from Unity:

"Here is the ultimate of successful unionism." But it wasn't so for cloak workers along Coney Island beach or sidewalk of New York.

COMING: When Judges Go to War . . . By Rob F. Hall . . . In the weekend Worker

President—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treas.—Howard C. Boldt
John Gates Editor
Milton Howard Associate Editor
Alan Max Managing Editor
Rob F. Hall Washington Editor
Philip Bart General Manager

Daily Worker, New York, Monday, June 11, 1951

Patterson Wins Postponement

THE OPPRESSED Negro nation in our country knows better than the rest of the country how the forces of anti-democracy work. They have been on the receiving end of anti-democracy for a long time.

That is why the witchhunt drive against "dangerous thoughts" which now rages in the government cannot deceive the Negro people.

When a Congressional "white supremacist" Rep. Lanham of Georgia, tried to attack William Patterson, Civil Rights Congress head, calling him a "black son-of-a-b---," the Negro people understood who was in contempt of America and who was not. Even in fear-ridden Washington, a jury refused to put the chains of a jail sentence on Patterson's neck. Courageous Negro women on the jury defended the democratic-rights of William Patterson. A split jury required a new trial.

Public protest has compelled the postponement of Patterson's trial Oct. 3.

This is an important, though partial victory.

It means that even at this late date in the drive to smother our Constitutional freedoms, the people have the power to stay the hand of the executioners.

Negro newspapers denounced the attempted frameup of Patterson, whose sole crime is that he champions the victims of the lynch system. The Patterson Defense Committee took the case to the people along with the Civil Rights Congress. It had its effect.

The same lesson holds for the fight to protect Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, facing a prison term for advocating peace. The same holds true for the fight against the Smith Act under which 11 Communist leaders face five year prison terms. Let the people speak without fear for a rehearing of the Communist appeal to the Supreme Court.

3,000,000 Have Died Already

WE CAN HARDLY IMAGINE what is going on in Korea.

It has become just a headline to many of us.

The newsreels report it like a football game. But we get a glimpse of what this horror is in the statement made to the newspapers by one of Syngman Rhee's agents who arrived here as envoy to Washington.

Dr. You Chan Yang told the papers that 3,000,000 Korean civilians—men, women and children—have been slaughtered since last June 25!

It has been estimated that more than 35 percent of these Korean victims are women and children.

The Rhee agent informs us that one-tenth of the entire Korean nation has been killed within the past year.

THERE IS LITTLE DOUBT as to how most of these innocent men, women and children died.

They were killed by artillery fired from afar, by napalm dropped in vast numbers from planes, by machine-guns in planes, and by shelling done from the battleships anchored offshore.

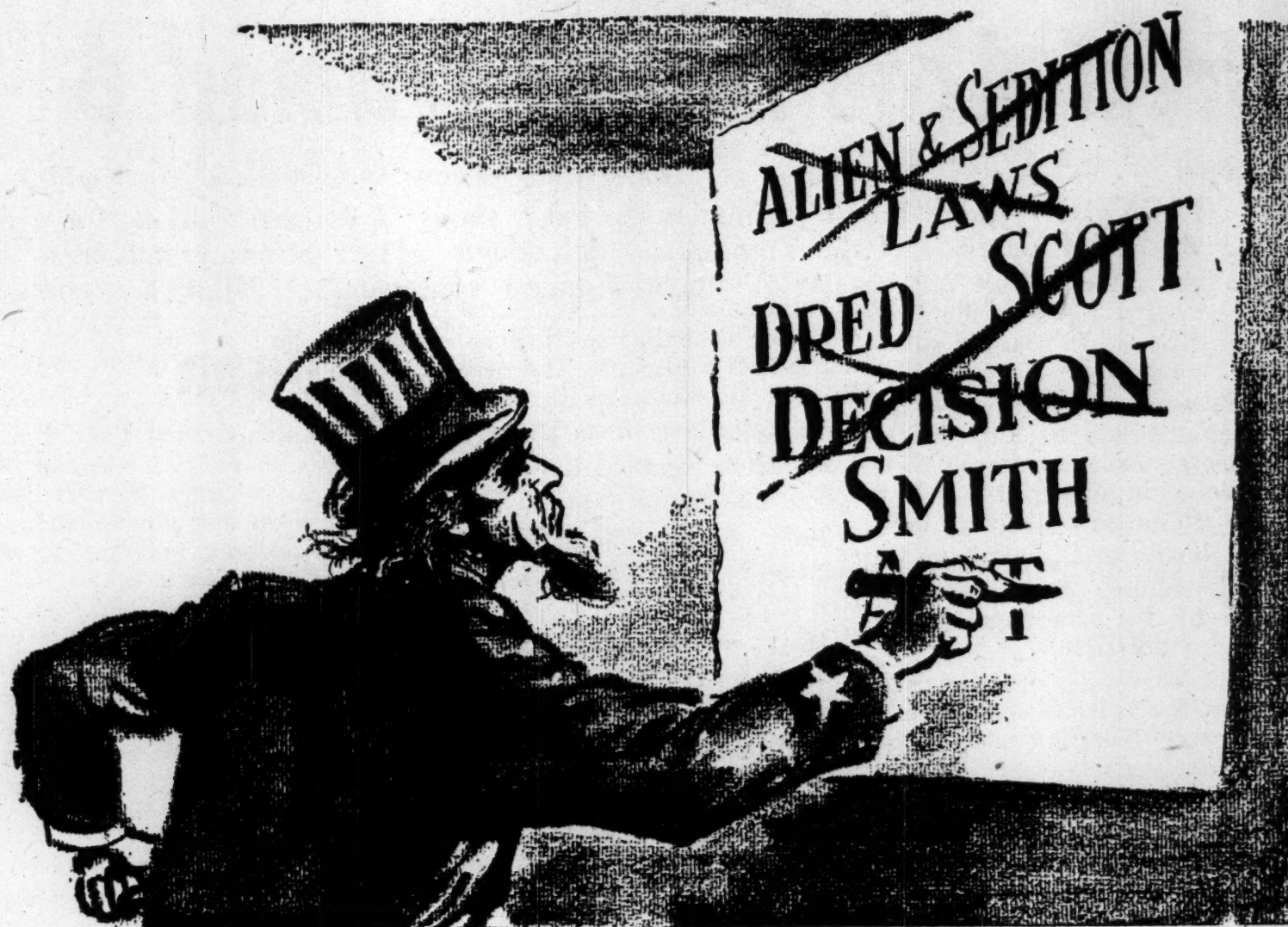
Newspaper reporters have managed to give us a glimpse of this day-and-night massacre. They have told us of the order to "shoot everything that moves." They have described the endless sorties of bombers.

Down below, the villages flame, the farmer in the field is burned to a crisp, the women and kids try in vain to escape the death that pursues them on swift wings.

MEANWHILE, NEARLY 70,000 of our own boys are dead, wounded or missing.

The longer this goes on, the deeper will be our national shame.

Never was a cease-fire, negotiation and withdrawal from this horror more necessary than now. That is what every citizen with a heart for humanity ought to write President Truman now, as the June 25 anniversary nears.



Mr. Asher Didn't Like UN Economic Report

By Joseph Starobin
Daily Worker Correspondent

(First of a series)

GENEVA

WHILE THE State Department would have our people believe that support of the United Nations is the keystone of American foreign policy, the fact is that the men of Washington and Wall Street have no great passion for the UN's economic surveys. These statistical studies are written by men who can't be called "Bolsheviks" by any stretch of the imagination; but, as in the case of the latest Economic Survey of Europe for 1950, their criticism of American economic policies don't have to be read between the lines.

No wonder that the U. S. delegate, Robert Asher, at the opening of the ECE meeting the other day, took a crack at the latest Survey on the grounds that it analyzes the facts "in somewhat more flamboyant and sweeping terms than was the case in previous issues."



Even though the UN's experts draw no fundamental political conclusions and certainly don't oppose the rearmament policies, the main finger is pointed at U. S. economic policy. The report is pretty plain when it says that "in the course of the year (1950) and particularly after the outbreak of the Korean war, European economic life became increasingly influenced by external developments, as the world economic setting was completely transformed from that of a year earlier."

The biggest "external development," of course, was the American acceleration of war preparations. European, like world industrial production, rose 13 percent in 1950; but the key impact of the United States rise can be gauged from the fact that the rise of U. S. industrial production was "greater in absolute amount than that in all Europe west of the Soviet Union."

This breakneck boom, stimulated and dominated by American economic development, created more acute problems than it solved. The perspective is, according to the UN report, of even more serious problems in 1951. As the Report says: "Before the outbreak of open hostilities in Korea, it could scarcely have been foreseen that the change in the economic climate in the United States would reach a point where it gave rise to new economic maladjustments and tensions no less serious than those which were being overcome."

THE PROBLEMS that were solved in 1950 were Europe's unfavorable trade balance with the U. S. In 1949, Europe plus the United Kingdom plus the overseas trading areas affiliated with Europe (mainly its colonies) owed the United States \$3,350,000,000; by the end of 1950 this had been wiped out and converted to a surplus of \$1,450,000,000. And the U. S. was still sending \$4,300,000,000 in various forms of "aid" and military goods to Europe and its affiliated areas. The dollar crisis has disappeared. And the American boom had the effect of opening new

markets within the U. S. for European exports, while diminishing the competition of U. S. exports in Latin American and world markets.

But far more serious problems arose in place of the old. In the first place, the chief beneficiaries of the "solution" of the dollar crisis was not simply "Europe." It was the United Kingdom, western Germany and the raw materials suppliers, mainly in the United Kingdom sphere. Countries like France, and Italy and Belgium, to name only a few, did not share in the reversal and improvement of the terms of trade anywhere near the same as the British and the western Germans.

In the second place, the pell-mell accumulation of raw materials meant a price rise from an index level of 94 at the end of 1949 to 174 at the end of 1950. Not only raw materials, but foodstuffs (which a large part of Europe must import) rose from 111 to 122 in price.

Not only have prices risen, but available raw materials have disappeared. The maw of American arms production has swallowed them, outbidding the weaker economy of Europe. Thus, at the moment when the European countries were about to enter into the industrial boom, they were confronted with new and acute contradictions which flow not only from their own inner structures, but from their dependence on the runaway American war preparations.

To increase their production, and take advantage of the increase of American imports, as well as the relative absence of American competition, they would need more raw materials at reasonable prices: it is exactly this which the American boom is preventing, since prices have jumped and raw materials are hogged.

RELATIONS with the U. S. have another effect for Europe: many American exports which Europe is now in a position to buy become unavailable thanks to the American boom which absorbs more and more of its own production. And those goods which are available are skyrocketing in price.

The ECE Report estimates a "potential inflationary excess of money demand" in the U. S. for 1951 at \$13,000,000,000. Since it doesn't have any confidence in the ability of American capitalism to control itself, the Report says: "The structure of the U. S. foreign trade is such that much of this inflationary demand may, in fact, be passed on to other countries."

Fifty-five percent of American exports are in machine goods and finished manufactures, which, it is noted, "are very sensitive to any inflationary pressure at home"; in other words, these goods will cost Europe more. As for American raw materials (20 percent of U. S. exports), such as cotton, tobacco, etc., they are also zooming in price.

Europe gets the short end of the stick in two other important ways: the American alliance compels Europe to re-arm; secondly, it undermines East-West trade, which could be a partial solution to the inflationary crisis and raw materials and industrial goods shortages.

With respect to the impact of rearmament on western Europe, the ECE Report is pessimistic. (Continued on Page 8)

Trenton Judge Refuses to Direct Acquittal of Framed 6

By Abner W. Berry

(Reprinted from Late Edition of The Worker)

TRENTON.—Judge Ralph J. Smalley denied a series of defense motions for a directed verdict of acquittal of the Trenton Six defendants after attorneys attacked the state's lack of evidence and its use of "uncorroborated confessions." They are charged with the 1948 robbery-killing of William Horner, 72-year-old store-keeper.

Defense attorney Raymond Pace Alexander, Frank S. Katzenbach, and George Pellettieri began their impassioned argument at 1 o'clock Friday afternoon, contending that:

- Robbery and conspiracy to commit robbery had not been proven by the state against the six Negro defendants.
- The 'confession' of Collis English was not corroborated by evidence and therefore should be expunged.
- Ralph Cooper was in no way implicated, despite a typewritten "statement" in evidence against him, in the alleged crime;
- James Thorpe and Joe McKenzie were not linked by the state witnesses or other evidence with the alleged crime.
- Horace Wilson, who did not 'confess,' was not proven to have been on the scene of the alleged crime nor to have participated in a conspiracy to rob the Horner store.

Pellettieri declared to Judge Smalley that "a verdict of guilty would be against the weight of the evidence." He reminded the court that the state supreme court, in reversing the 1948 Trenton Six conviction, had advised the trial judge to apply the Supreme Court decision on forced confessions on the retrial.

"Wouldn't it be a nullity to have this case go 15 or 16 weeks, at great expense to the taxpayers, only to go to the supreme court and be sent back to a state court?" Pellettieri asked Judge Smalley.

Attorney Alexander, in arguing for Thorpe and McKenzie, declared to the court: "I shudder to think that we would allow these jurors to risk a decision on this young man (McKenzie) . . . Hasn't the law been transgressed throughout this case to the point where your Honor should not permit it to go to a jury?"

The defendant, Forrest, attorney Katzenbach said, was arrested through false identification. He contended that the state had not corroborated Forrest's so-called 'confession' and that "the state's case must stand upon its proof of robbery."

Prosecutor Mario H. Volpe, in his short reply for the state, pleaded that the state "is not obliged to corroborate every element of the confessions," and that there were "factual questions which ought to be considered by a jury."

Attorney Arthur Garfield Hays, in rebutting Volpe's contention,

declared heatedly, in defense of defendants McKenzie, Thorpe and Wilson: "Evidence as to three of these defendants is so slight that I should be shocked if there was not a directed acquittal."

Judge Smalley flushed at this point and snapped at Hays, "What was that?"

Hays repeated his statement, and, when the judge ruled later against the defendants, he intimated that he took exception to the word "shock."

The summation by attorneys to the jury will begin Monday morning.

UE

(Continued from Page 4) peaceful and orderly change, the UE News declared:

"... when the Congress of the United States starts in outlawing political parties, provides for jailing Americans for what they think or say or write IN THE FUTURE, and the Supreme Court of the U. S. over-rides the Constitution of the U. S. to uphold such action, what then becomes of the provision for 'peaceful and orderly change' that Chief Justice Vinson claims to defend?"

PAPER WARNS

The UE News warned: "Reactionary politicians and newspapers are already gloating that 'the decision opens the way to new and expanding waves of arrests and persecutions of Communists, trade unionists and others. When, in any country, any man can be imprisoned, not for something he did or said, but for something he might say or do in the future, the liberty of ALL the people is in danger.'"

The labor paper expressed confidence that the verdict could be reversed, declaring that "the Supreme Court of the U. S. has made evil decisions before, and has reversed itself, just as bad laws have been passed and repealed."

It asserted: "The people of this country, whose rights as free citizens have been undermined by the Supreme Court, must insist upon the reversal of this decision and the repeal of such laws as the Smith Act and the McCarran Act. The people of Germany—the people of the whole world—are suffering to this day because the German people allowed such laws and such court decisions to stand. We Americans cannot be guilty of such a failure."

Madison

(Continued from Page 4) convictions of 11 Communist leaders on charges of conspiracy to overthrow the government.

"This decision puts the government of the United States before the world in a new light. We are saying to the world that the way of life which we have followed and for which we have fought cannot stand up before the agitation of 11 men. We are saying that this great, free government is in danger unless these 11 men are in jail."

The Capital Times continued:

"In the past we have always said that we will stand in the market place and compete with any and all ideas. But now we have become fearful. We are trying to put an idea in jail. We are giving that idea strength and vitality by putting behind bars the men who give it expression. But the idea is still free and it will feed and grow on the martyrdom of those in prison."

The Capital Times debunked the criminal nonsense of the charge that the Communists conspired to overthrow the government by force:

"We are saying to the world that these 11 men conspired to forcibly overthrow the government. When and where did they commit the overt act of force?"

"This government has said in the past that men are free to say what they want of their government. They were free even to advocate its forcible overthrow unless there was a 'clear and present danger' to forcible overthrow. The Supreme Court found that this 'clear and present danger' exists."

"Where does it exist? Can we look around us and see it anywhere in this country? Does anyone actually believe that these 11 men and all the rest of the Communists in this country could overthrow this government by force or any other means?"

"The danger exists only in the hearts of men who are afraid and in the rantings of the political demagogues who see in it a chance to satisfy their own lust for power."

The Madison paper added: "Fear causes us to take other steps. It seeps into our legislatures and results in new loyalty laws. It engulfs our educational institutions, as the New York Times' survey shows McCarthyism has done, and stops the processes of free inquiry and free expressions."

At the same time, the Capital

CALL TEACHERS TO JUNE 19 CITY HALL DEMONSTRATION

A call to all organizations of teachers to sponsor or endorse a City Hall demonstration June 19 was issued yesterday by the Teachers Union, which declared that the "Transport Workers Union has shown that when thousands of city employees mass at City Hall to demonstrate their unity and determination, city officials take notice."

The Teachers Union urged all major teachers organizations and school faculties to endorse and join the June 19 after school demonstration. "The unity of the entire teaching staff offers the best hope for winning decent raises in pay and defeating the compulsory after school by-law," the union wired the organizations and school faculties.

The organizations were urged to issue similar calls to their members to rally on June 19 "or any other day which would be mutually acceptable."

Cite Neglect of Puerto Rican Children by City Schools

The New York City school system is doing a bad job in providing adequate attention to the needs of Puerto Rican pupils, the Mayor's Committee on Puerto Rican Affairs admitted yesterday in a report to Mayor Impellitteri.

The committee is headed by Raymond M. Hilliard, notorious union-buster who left his job as Welfare Commissioner for a softer spot with the private Welfare Council.

The report was prepared by a subcommittee on education, recreation and parks, headed by William Jansen, Superintendent of Schools. It gives a gratuitous and ironical plug to Jansen for having taken "many constructive steps" in behalf of the Puerto Rican school children. Jansen is the co-author of school textbooks which have been assailed as racist attacks on the Negro and colored peoples. And, as head of the school system, Jansen is responsible for the following conditions, acknowledged by his sub-committee's report:

- "In the schools whose total school population is over 26 percent Puerto Rican, only 5 percent of the teachers claim any skill in use of Spanish. In districts having 49 percent and 42 percent we find that only 7.6 percent and 6.1 percent respectively of the teaching body can communicate with the pupils or their parents in a common language."
- That Puerto Rican children have been the victims of chauvinist concepts of superiority from the school authorities was tacitly admitted in the report's concession that "the Puerto Rican parent must be made to feel that his child is being accepted with the same status as that of the Continental child . . . that his home life is not held up to criticism."
- In 2 schools, no steps whatsoever have been taken to orient the teachers to the needs of Puerto Rican pupils.
- "The kindergartens are crowded and there is an additional 40 percent waiting for admission."
- "Sixty of 75 schools (Note: the report studies 25,000 Puerto Rican children in 75 schools) find totally inadequate medical and health resources, including those services offered by health agencies."

The report said 1,000 "real Spanish-speaking teachers should be available."

Prepared under the direction of Dr. Leonard Covello, principal of Benjamin Franklin H. S., the report also made other proposals on methods of instruction, training teachers to the needs of Puerto Rican pupils, involving parents etc.

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He Didn't Say How

BOSTON, June 10.—Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder today appealed to each person to save more money.

What's On?

Coming
PEACE FESTIVAL saluting the Chicago Peace Congress, Friday, June 15, Manhattan Center, 8:30 p.m. American Women for Peace presents: Paul Robeson, Al-Ye Trio, African interpretative dancers; excerpts from "Singing of Women," an historic musical; Laura Duncan, Betty Sanders, Osborne Smith, Ernie Lieberman, Dniro Ukrainian Dancers, Yugoslav Folk Dancers. Tickets available at American Women for Peace, 1186 Broadway, Room 330, N.Y.C. MU 3-1524 and at Bookshops, \$1.80, \$1.20, 60c; boxes of 15 seats available for organizations and groups.

MR. ASHER AND THE UN ECONOMIC REPORT

(Continued on Page 7)

tic: "The rise in European defense expenditures is still largely in the future, but the shadow of Europe's increased defense bill has marched before it."

The Survey notes that "a number of important countries are not well-placed to carry the additional claims of rearmament." As the picture now stands, the increases are going to be on the order of 50 percent for 1951. In most countries, which do not have the economic strength to sustain this burden in the face of world inflation, at least 10 percent of their national incomes will go to armaments; in the case of Britain, even more.

The UN Report makes a calculation in terms of what it calls "man-years of industrial labor"—that is, it shows what rearmament is taking in terms of what a man would otherwise produce in a year of work. This comes to a figure of 11,870,000,000 man-years of labor being consumed in 1951 by the capitalist countries of Europe for the privilege of preparing their own

destruction in war! This is roughly double the 1949 level.

FINALLY, western Europe is paying a heavy price for the American alliance by the cutting of east-west trade. While there was a lively expansion of trade within western Europe, and within eastern Europe in 1950, the trade between the two areas, which "had been at a low level in 1949 compared with pre-war, receded even further in 1950." Except for west Germany's trade (which doubled in 1950 although it is still one-third of pre-war volume), trade of western European countries with eastern Europe fell by 15 percent in 1950. The outlook, in view of American pressure, is for a greater drop in 1951.

Such is the price Europe is paying for the American alliance—acute inflationary dangers, raw materials shortages, unfavorable export prospects, throttling of intra-European trade. And, finally, the prospect of war itself.

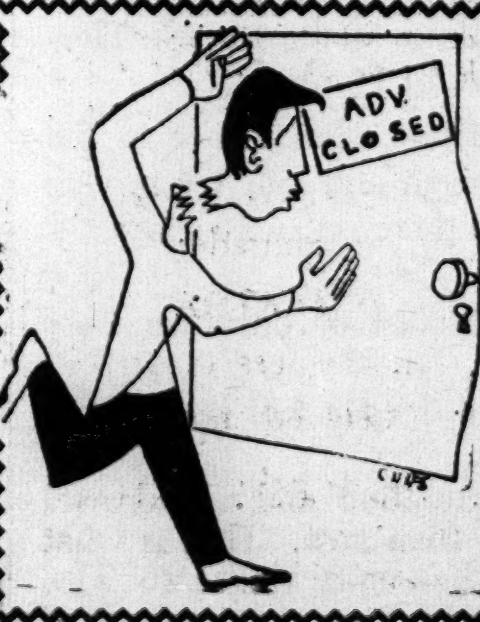
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President—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treas.—Howard C. Boldt
John Gates Editor
Milton Howard Associate Editor
Alan Max Managing Editor
Rob F. Hall Washington Editor
Philip Bart General Manager

Daily Worker, New York, Monday, June 11, 1951

Patterson Wins Postponement

THE OPPRESSED Negro nation in our country knows better than the rest of the country how the forces of anti-democracy work. They have been on the receiving end of anti-democracy for a long time.

That is why the witchhunt drive against "dangerous thoughts" which now rages in the government cannot deceive the Negro people.

When a Congressional "white supremacist" Rep. Lanham of Georgia, tried to attack William Patterson, Civil Rights Congress head, calling him a "black son-of-a-b---," the Negro people understood who was in contempt of America and who was not. Even in fear-ridden Washington, a jury refused to put the chains of a jail sentence on Patterson's neck. Courageous Negro women on the jury defended the democratic rights of William Patterson. A split jury required a new trial.

Public protest has compelled the postponement of Patterson's trial Oct. 3.

This is an important, though partial victory.

It means that even at this late date in the drive to smother our Constitutional freedoms, the people have the power to stay the hand of the executioners.

Negro newspapers denounced the attempted frameup of Patterson, whose sole crime is that he champions the victims of the lynch system. The Patterson Defense Committee took the case to the people along with the Civil Rights Congress. It had its effect.

The same lesson holds for the fight to protect Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, facing a prison term for advocating peace. The same holds true for the fight against the Smith Act under which 11 Communist leaders face five year prison terms. Let the people speak without fear for a rehearing of the Communist appeal to the Supreme Court.

3,000,000 Have Died Already

WE CAN HARDLY IMAGINE what is going on in Korea.

It has become just a headline to many of us.

The newsreels report it like a football game. But we get a glimpse of what this horror is in the statement made to the newspapers by one of Syngman Rhee's agents who arrived here as envoy to Washington.

Dr. You Chan Yang told the papers that 3,000,000 Korean civilians—men, women and children—have been slaughtered since last June 25!

It has been estimated that more than 35 percent of these Korean victims are women and children.

The Rhee agent informs us that one-tenth of the entire Korean nation has been killed within the past year.

THERE IS LITTLE DOUBT as to how most of these innocent men, women and children died.

They were killed by artillery fired from afar, by napalm dropped in vast numbers from planes, by machine-guns in planes, and by shelling done from the battleships anchored offshore.

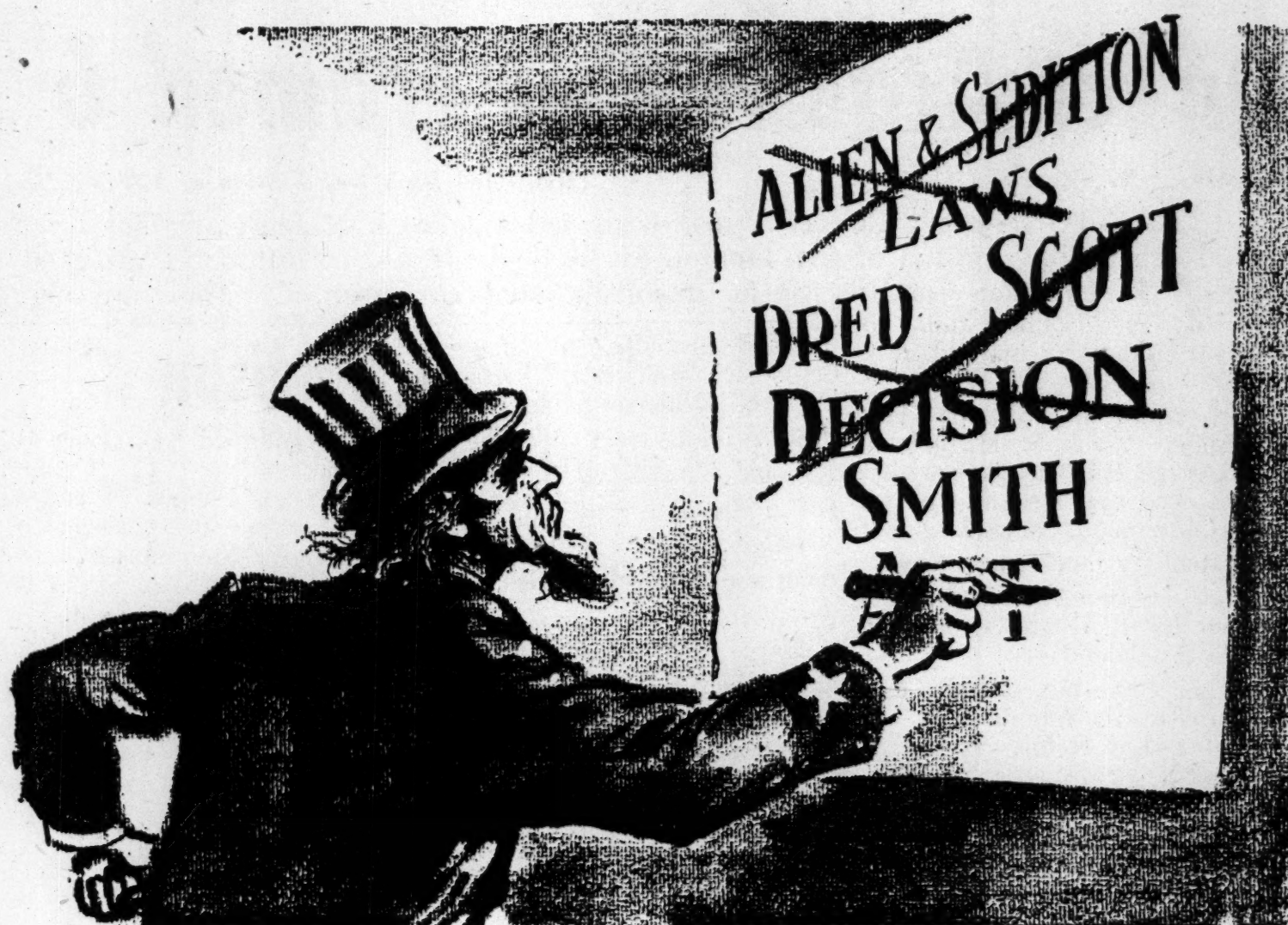
Newspaper reporters have managed to give us a glimpse of this day-and-night massacre. They have told us of the order to "shoot everything that moves." They have described the endless sorties of bombers.

Down below, the villages flame, the farmer in the field is burned to a crisp, the women and kids try in vain to escape the death that pursues them on swift wings.

MEANWHILE, NEARLY 70,000 of our own boys are dead, wounded or missing.

The longer this goes on, the deeper will be our national shame.

Never was a cease-fire, negotiation and withdrawal from this horror more necessary than now. That is what every citizen with a heart for humanity ought to wire President Truman now, as the June 25 anniversary nears.



Mr. Asher Didn't Like UN Economic Report

By Joseph Starobin
Daily Worker Correspondent

(First of a series)

GENEVA

WHILE THE State Department would have our people believe that support of the United Nations is the keystone of American foreign policy, the fact is that the men of Washington and Wall Street have no great passion for the UN's economic surveys. These statistical studies are written by men who can't be called "Bolsheviks" by any stretch of the imagination; but, as in the case of the latest Economic Survey of Europe for 1950, their criticism of American economic policies don't have to be read between the lines.

No wonder that the U. S. delegate, Robert Asher, at the opening of the ECE meeting the other day, took a crack at the latest Survey on the grounds that it analyzes the facts "in somewhat more flamboyant and sweeping terms than was the case in previous issues."



Even though the UN's experts draw no fundamental political conclusions and certainly don't oppose the rearmament policies, the main finger is pointed at U. S. economic policy. The report is pretty plain when it says that "in the course of the year (1950) and particularly after the outbreak of the Korean war, European economic life became increasingly influenced by external developments, as the world economic setting was completely transformed from that of a year earlier."

The biggest "external development," of course, was the American acceleration of war preparations. European, like world industrial production, rose 13 percent in 1950; but the key impact of the United States rise can be gauged from the fact that the rise of U. S. industrial production was "greater in absolute amount than that in all Europe west of the Soviet Union."

This breakneck boom, stimulated and dominated by American economic development, created more acute problems than it solved. The perspective is, according to the UN report, of even more serious problems in 1951. As the Report says: "Before the outbreak of open hostilities in Korea, it could scarcely have been foreseen that the change in the economic climate in the United States would reach a point where it gave rise to new economic maladjustments and tensions no less serious than those which were being overcome."

THE PROBLEMS that were solved in 1950 were Europe's unfavorable trade balance with the U. S. In 1949, Europe plus the United Kingdom plus the overseas trading areas affiliated with Europe (mainly its colonies) owed the United States \$3,350,000,000; by the end of 1950 this had been wiped out and converted to a surplus of \$1,450,000,000. And the U. S. was still sending \$4,300,000,000 in various forms of "aid" and military goods to Europe and its affiliated areas. The dollar crisis has disappeared. And the American boom had the effect of opening new

markets within the U. S. for European exports, while diminishing the competition of U. S. exports in Latin American and world markets.

But far more serious problems arose in place of the old. In the first place, the chief beneficiaries of the "solution" of the dollar crisis was not simply "Europe." It was the United Kingdom, western Germany and the raw materials suppliers, mainly in the United Kingdom sphere. Countries like France, and Italy and Belgium, to name only a few, did not share in the reversal and improvement of the terms of trade anywhere near the same as the British and the western Germans.

In the second place, the pell-mell accumulation of raw materials meant a price rise from an index level of 94 at the end of 1949 to 174 at the end of 1950. Not only raw materials, but foodstuffs (which a large part of Europe must import) rose from 111 to 122 in price.

Not only have prices risen, but available raw materials have disappeared. The maw of American arms production has swallowed them, outbidding the weaker economy of Europe. Thus, at the moment when the European countries were about to enter into the industrial boom, they were confronted with new and acute contradictions which flow not only from their own inner structures, but from their dependence on the runaway American war preparations.

To increase their production, and take advantage of the increase of American imports, as well as the relative absence of American competition, they would need more raw materials at reasonable prices: it is exactly this which the American boom is preventing, since prices have jumped and raw materials are hogged.

RELATIONS with the U. S. have another effect for Europe: many American exports which Europe is now in a position to buy become unavailable thanks to the American boom which absorbs more and more of its own production. And those goods which are available are skyrocketing in price.

The ECE Report estimates a "potential inflationary excess of money demand" in the U. S. for 1951 at \$13,000,000,000. Since it doesn't have any confidence in the ability of American capitalism to control itself, the Report says: "The structure of the U. S. foreign trade is such that much of this inflationary demand may, in fact, be passed on to other countries."

Fifty-five percent of American exports are in machine goods and finished manufactures, which, it is noted, "are very sensitive to any inflationary pressure at home"; in other words, these goods will cost Europe more. As for American raw materials (20 percent of U. S. exports), such as cotton, tobacco, etc., they are also zooming in price.

Europe gets the short end of the stick in two other important ways: the American alliance compels Europe to re-arm; secondly, it undermines East-West trade, which could be a partial solution to the inflationary crisis and raw materials and industrial goods shortages.

With respect to the impact of rearmament on western Europe, the ECE Report is pessimistic.

(Continued on Page 8)

Trenton Judge Refuses to Direct Acquittal of Framed 6

By Abner W. Berry

(Reprinted from Late Edition of The Worker)

TRENTON.—Judge Ralph J. Smalley denied a series of defense motions for a directed verdict of acquittal of the Trenton Six defendants after attorneys attacked the state's lack of evidence and its use of "uncorroborated confessions." They are charged with the 1948 robbery-killing of William Horner, 72-year-old store-keeper.

Defense attorney Raymond Pace Alexander, Frank S. Katzenbach, and George Pellettieri began their impassioned argument at 1 o'clock Friday afternoon, contending that:

- Robbery and conspiracy to commit robbery had not been proven by the state against the six Negro defendants.

- The 'confession' of Collis English was not corroborated by evidence and therefore should be expunged.

- Ralph Cooper was in no way implicated, despite a typewritten "statement" in evidence against him, in the alleged crime;

- James Thorpe and Joe McKenzie were not linked by the state witnesses or other evidence with the alleged crime.

- Horace Wilson, who did not 'confess,' was not proven to have been on the scene of the alleged crime nor to have participated in a conspiracy to rob the Horner store.

Pellettieri declared to Judge Smalley that "a verdict of guilty would be against the weight of the evidence." He reminded the court that the state supreme court, in reversing the 1948 Trenton Six conviction, had advised the trial judge to apply the Supreme Court decision on forced confessions on the retrial.

"Wouldn't it be a nullity to have this case go 15 or 16 weeks, at great expense to the taxpayers, only to go to the supreme court and be sent back to a state court?" Pellettieri asked Judge Smalley.

Attorney Alexander, in arguing for Thorpe and McKenzie, declared to the court: "I shudder to think that we would allow these jurors to risk a decision on this young man (McKenzie) . . . Hasn't the law been transgressed throughout this case to the point where your Honor should not permit it to go to a jury?"

The defendant, Forrest, attorney Katzenbach said, was arrested through false identification.

He contended that the state had not corroborated Forrest's so-called 'confession' and that "the state's case must stand upon its proof of robbery."

Prosecutor Mario H. Volpe, in his short reply for the state, pleaded that the state "is not obliged to corroborate every element of the confessions," and that there were "factual questions" which ought to be considered by a jury.

Attorney Arthur Garfield Hays, in rebutting Volpe's contention, a

declared heatedly, in defense of defendants McKenzie, Thorpe and Wilson: "Evidence as to three of these defendants is so slight that I should be shocked if there was not a directed acquittal."

Judge Smalley flushed at this point and snapped at Hays, "What was that?"

Hays repeated his statement, and, when the judge ruled later against the defendants, he intimated that he took exception to the word "shock."

The summation by attorneys to the jury will begin Monday morning.

UE

(Continued from Page 4) peaceful and orderly change, the UE News declared:

"... when the Congress of the United States starts in outlawing political parties, provides for jailing Americans for what they think or say or write IN THE FUTURE, and the Supreme Court of the U. S. over-rides the Constitution of the U. S. to uphold such action, what then becomes of the provision for 'peaceful and orderly change' that Chief Justice Vinson claims to defend?"

PAPER WARNS

The UE News warned: "Reactionary politicians and newspapers are already gloating that the decision opens the way to new and expanding waves of arrests and persecutions of Communists, trade unionists and others. When, in any country, any man can be imprisoned, not for something he did or said, but for something he might say or do in the future, the liberty of ALL the people is in danger."

The labor paper expressed confidence that the verdict could be reversed, declaring that "the Supreme Court of the U. S. has made evil decisions before, and has reversed itself, just as bad laws have been passed and repealed."

It asserted:

"The people of this country, whose rights as free citizens have been undermined by the Supreme Court, must insist upon the reversal of this decision and the repeal of such laws as the Smith Act and the McCarran Act. The people of Germany—the people of the whole world—are suffering to this day because the German people allowed such laws and such court decisions to stand. We Americans cannot be guilty of such a failure."

Madison

(Continued from Page 4) convictions of 11 Communist leaders on charges of conspiracy to overthrow the government.

"This decision puts the government of the United States before the world in a new light. We are saying to the world that the way of life which we have followed and for which we have fought cannot stand up before the agitation of 11 men. We are saying that this great, free government is in danger unless these 11 men are in jail."

The Capital Times continued:

"In the past we have always said that we will stand in the market place and compete with any and all ideas. But now we have become fearful. We are trying to put an idea in jail. We are giving that idea strength and vitality by putting behind bars the men who give it expression. But the idea is still free and it will feed and grow on the martyrdom of those in prison."

The Capital Times debunked the criminal nonsense of the charge that the Communists conspired to overthrow the government by force:

"We are saying to the world that these 11 men conspired to forcibly overthrow the government. When and where did they commit the overt act of force?"

"This government has said in the past that men are free to say what they want of their government. They were free even to advocate its forcible overthrow unless there was a 'clear and present danger' to forcible overthrow. The Supreme Court found that this 'clear and present danger' exists."

"Where does it exist? Can we look around us and see it anywhere in this country? Does anyone actually believe that these 11 men and all the rest of the Communists in this country could overthrow this government by force or any other means?"

"The danger exists only in the hearts of men who are afraid and in the rantings of the political demagogues who see in it a chance to satisfy their own lust for power."

The Madison paper added: "Fear causes us to take other steps. It seeps into our legislatures and results in new loyalty laws. It engulfs our educational institutions, as the New York Times' survey shows McCarthyism has done, and stops the processes of free inquiry and free expressions."

At the same time, the Capital

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette Hails Court Rebuke of Musmanno

PITTSBURGH.—The State Supreme Court's stinging denunciation of Judge Michael A. Musmanno, the city's chief witch-hunter, was hailed as a "just rebuke" of the Judge's "star chamber antics" by the conservative Post-Gazette in an editorial on Friday.

The sharpness of the editorial indicates how low the stock of the screaming chief witness in the "sedition" trial has fallen.

The high court's denunciation was given in a unanimous decision upsetting Musmanno's two contempt citations against Hyman Schlesinger, one of the defense attorneys in frame-up trial of Andy Onda and James Dolsen.

In giving this decision, the justices pointedly remarked that a judge must not let his personal or political "interests" influence his court conduct. This was a reference to Musmanno's demagogic use of red-baiting in his present campaign for the Democratic nomination for a post on the State Supreme Court.

The first contempt citation came when Schlesinger refused to answer a series of witchhunting questions put by Musmanno when he appeared before the judge in a personal injury case.

The questions were, "Are you a Communist?" "Are you a member of the Civil Rights Congress?", etc., etc.

Schlesinger answered that the question had nothing to do with the issue of the case—which involved a client's suit for damages for a broken leg. And they were utterly lawless and unconstitutional, he said.

The high court agreed that Mus-

Times bowed to red-baiting with the observation: "We do not say that communism is not a present danger in the world. But it is a danger because of the great military power of the Soviet Union. And it is a danger because two-thirds of the people of the world are hungry every hour of every day of every year."

Since it is precisely in capitalist countries or in colonial areas dominated by foreign capitalists where people are hungry, the Capital Times might reflect that communism, in seeking, among other things, to feed the hungry, is a "danger" only to those few who profit from the world's misery, and to no one else.

manno's behavior was both lawless and unconstitutional. And it voided the contempt citation.

The court also voided another Musmanno ruling saying that Schlesinger could never practice in his courtroom again.

The court also cancelled a prison sentence that Musmanno had imposed on Schlesinger when the lawyer refused to accept a subpoena signed by the judge.

The subpoena was thrown at Schlesinger on the street by a deputy sheriff. It directed him to appear before the judge for sentence in the first contempt case.

The Supreme Court held that Schlesinger had a right to refuse the subpoena "inasmuch as the (court) order was a mere nullity."

Delany

(Continued from Page 4) chairman of the Levittown American Veterans Committee, pledging AVC support to the fight, and pledging a non-segregated AVC chapter in the huge project development.

Brewer, a real estate man, attacked the myths about Negroes depreciating property upon moving into a neighborhood. It is really the big landlord combines that kill the values in order to make bigger profits, Brewer charged.

Mrs. Esther Smith of Stuyvesant Town in New York City brought greeting and support from the Town and Village Committee to End Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town. Also present was Mrs. Raphael Hendrix, the mother of the first Negro family to live in the New York project.

Mrs. Murdie Cannon, who with her husband Leroy are the only Negroes in Levittown as the result of renting from a private owner, spoke.

The program of action included demands on the Federal Housing Administration to force Levitt to cease discriminating against Negroes and rent and sell them accommodations.

A number of delegations to local legislators, the FHA and other agencies were planned.

Local churches in Nassau County will be asked to devote a special sermon on discrimination. The conference also went on record to continue the fight against the threatened eviction of two families that invited Negro children to play with theirs.

A campaign of public information will bring the issues to the Levittown residents as well as to all Nassau County. A continuations committee was set up to carry out these decisions.

MR. ASHER AND THE UN ECONOMIC REPORT

(Continued on Page 7)

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ADV CLOSING

What's On?

Coming

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Sunday's issue—Wed. at 12 noon

What to Do for Rehearing

(Continued from Page 1)

anything but the Bill of Rights. To get people to speak out now, today and tomorrow, and for the rest of the week, is imperative, —lawyers, Negro leaders, church leaders, spokesmen of labor, women, youth, nationality organizations, etc. Thousands of such individuals and hundreds of organizations should be willing to speak out now against jailing ideas. Many were sure that the Court would throw out the Smith Act.

Our job is to reach them, as was done recently for Willie McGee and in other historical moments. Pro-Communists, anti-Communists and those that are neutral to Communists, have common stakes in the Bill of Rights and in keeping our country off the road to Fascism. Don't be sectarian as to whom you approach.

Do it now. Next week may be too late for this program of reaching people and organizations on this issue.

NOT LAST WORD

Don't be defeatist. The Supreme Court is not the last word. They reversed themselves before (Herndon-Scottsboro). They can do it again. One week has now gone by. Let us speed up action on this immediate task.

Send us all possible information from your locality as to what has been printed and what has been done. As to your local press —see that letters immediately go to them as a means of getting the issues of this struggle to the people.

Break through the paper curtain.

Vogeler

(Continued from Page 3)

Vogeler told the court, "I have been given the temporary rank of colonel."

The Court: When did you receive this rank of colonel and for what purpose?

Vogeler: I received the title of colonel in 1945 at the request of the War Department in order to facilitate my activities in Europe and to give me the authority to deal with the various personnel. IN FBI

In preparation for his assignment, he became a member of the FBI in Chicago in 1942 and was given "special training in espionage work, counter-espionage, sabotage and in the acquisition of agents and provocateurs."

The rest of his testimony related how he made contact with American and British agents in Hungary and how their network performed in collecting materials and in sabotaging production.

When Vogeler was released by the Hungarian government and returned to the U. S., he talked to newsmen before he had been properly briefed by his superiors. As a result he admitted that "there was some truth" in his confession.

He was immediately whisked away to the U. S. naval hospital at Bethesda, Md. (an appropriate hospital for a high naval officer) and kept under wraps until his appearance before the Press Club Friday.

Now he denies he was a spy. Now he denies he was anything but an American "business man." Now he says his testimony before the court was a lie.

The chairman who introduced him at the Press Club, however, said: "If Mr. Vogeler doesn't tell you all you want to know, it is because he is concerned with the safety of others in Hungary."

KNEW TRAITORS

In answering questions, in which he was less guarded than in reading the prepared speech, Vogeler

In fondest memory
of
NICHOLAS POLLOCK
Died June 8, 1944,
fighting fascism
in Italy

Bea, Lew, Sid, Rose, Milt

In memory of my loving
husband
NICHOLAS POLLACK
killed fighting fascism,
June 8, 1944
FLORENCE

preened himself on being well informed on the "underground" movement in Hungary. "Several attempts have been made to overthrow the government," he said, "but, unfortunately, the attempts have been intercepted. I know definitely there is a strong underground movement. It only lacks leadership and faith."

An objective listener could not escape the conclusion that Lt. Com. Vogeler sought in every way to assist such "attempts." Clearly, they were foiled by the vigilance of a people determined not to forfeit their freedom and independence to the machinations of the agents of American imperialism. That was what brought Lt. Com. Robert Vogeler to the bar of justice, as he himself confessed in open court.

Vogeler may represent I. T. & T., the U. S. Navy and the State Department. He does not represent the American people, for we traditionally stand for the right of small nations to conduct their own affairs without the interference of Vogeler's Wall Street bosses.

Negro Leaders

(Continued from Page 2)

coming from Negro leaders in all parts of the country.

The three day Peace Congress is filled with a number of events whose main emphasis will be on giving the people from the communities an opportunity to speak for peace and all that peace means. Round-table sessions on "Colonialism and War," and "War and the Negro Citizen," "Our Country's Foreign Policy" and "Educating our Children for War or Peace" are on the calendar for Friday, June 29th, along with a Public Peace Rally and Pageants. Main events for Saturday are Workshops on the Path to Peace and Techniques in Working for Peace with a dance and concert scheduled for the evening. Sunday is devoted to Interfaith Devotional Services, reports of the main committees, and an outdoor sports meet and delegates tour of Chicago in the afternoon.

Feature speakers at the historic Public Rally and Pageant for Peace at the Chicago Coliseum on Friday night include Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Negro statesman and peace leader, and Paul Robeson, internationally known artist and people's champion.

Copies of the call may be obtained from the Crusade's mailing address, 1186 Broadway, New York, to which delegates' credentials should also be mailed. Dele-

Deepest sympathy to
comrade
MARTHA
on the loss of your
beloved mother
7th WEST SECTION,
New York County, CP

Brownsville

(Continued from Page 3)

tice. Dent said: "There will be no meetings, only riots."

There were no riots. Thousands turned out to demand prosecution of the guilty cop and compensation for the Fields family.

BACKS POLICE

In the meantime, Dent has been visiting and meeting with numerous Negro clergymen and Jewish rabbis and community leaders in an attempt to align them with police and head off their affiliation with the movement against police brutality. With Jewish leaders, Dent is trying to split the growing unity of Negro and Jewish people.

Wallander's citation of Dent and his reference to Grand Jury investigation, presumably secret and impartial, recalled an earlier statement of Louis Andreozzi, Brooklyn Assistant District Attorney. Andreozzi said in the *Herald-Tribune* May 28 that the Grand Jury hearing "will bring the complete story of the shooting into the open and a verdict of justifiable homicide would clear Patrolman Applebaum."

Dent's role as an "employee" of the Police Department was also denounced by another Negro leader in Brooklyn, James Ford, chairman of the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of the Communist Party. **FORD ACCUSES DENT**

Ford said: "The city officials of New York are not satisfied with brutalizing Negroes, they are now adding insult to injury. They are employing the Rev. Boise Dent, Negro pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church in Brownsville, to absolve the police of the murder of Henry Fields, Jr."

"While the Negro people of this community are responding in huge protest demonstrations against this murder, the Uncle Tom stooges of the type of Rev. Dent scrape and bow in humble apology. And the more Negro-hating cops carry out their crimes, the greater the demand of the capitalist oppressors on those they can rely, like Rev. Dent, to undermine the peoples' unity," Ford explained.

Ford charged: "Rev. Dent works with might and main to destroy the unity of his people and separate them from their white allies. He says that interracial cooperation will be 'spoiled' if Negro and white unity against police brutality. But what kind of interracial cooperation is 'spoiled' when Negro and white fight to smash white supremacy and police brutality?"

"It is a shameful fact that Rev. Dent goes out of his way to abuse Communists," Ford declared. "His foul anti-Communist provocations are of the same pattern as the Brooklyn Eagle. He tries to cover up the police department for its crimes against Negroes with anti-Communism. When everybody knows that the defense of Negro rights is the real issue."

Ford declared "this conduct of Rev. Dent will end in a disgraceful fiasco. He is a type of leader the Negro people can very well do without. We Communists, Negro and white, will fulfill to the end our duty of defending the rights of the Negro people. We will help to unite labor and all progressives in the fight for Negro rights and against lynch terror and police brutality and we will help to cement the unity of the Negro people themselves so they can take their rightful places in the peoples struggle for peace and against a world-wide atomic war."

gate's fee is \$2. Arrangements are being made in Chicago to house the 5,000 delegates scheduled to attend.



BACK JOHNSON RESOLUTION

(Continued from Page 2)

there was some opposition expressed, the motion carried by a substantial majority.

Tacomans Back Peace Move

TACOMA, Wash., June 10.—Citizens Aroused, broad Pierce county peace organization, this week backed Sen. Edwin C. Johnson's resolution to halt the Korean war June 25 and pledge to buy a full page advertisement in the Tacoma News-Tribune if necessary to break the conspiracy of silence about it.

Notifying Washington Sens. Harry Cain (R) and Warren G. Magnuson (D) as well as the sponsor, Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D-Col) of their action, members of the peace group wrote individual letters at the scene of their meeting in St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church here.

Then the group set up a committee to insist the News-Tribune break its silence about the measure. If the paper does not print the text, the organization will raise the \$400 to buy a full-page ad, it was announced.

Linking the fight for peace with the struggle to save the Bill of Rights, the group unanimously passed a resolution against the McCarran police state law and voted to donate \$25 to the National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act.

Seattle Churches Act for Peace

SEATTLE, June 10.—Increasing activity in church circles for world peace and Sen. Edwin C. Johnson's peace resolution was disclosed this week.

The Alki Congregational and the Green Lake Congregational churches each printed the "resolved" portion of the Johnson resolution in their church bulletins.

"Passage of such a resolution by the Senate would command the attention of the UN and would put the U. S. on record as favoring an end to the bloodshed," the Alki church bulletin said, urging letters to Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D-Col), sponsor of the resolution and to Sens. Warren Magnuson and Harry Cain.

Packing

(Continued from Page 3)

under present price control regulations.

"If these layoffs are allowed to continue," Helstein said, "it will mean severe hardships for many more packinghouse workers who will lose their jobs as additional departments in the packing plants close down."

Three areas of inquiries were asked by the UPWA president. These are:

- Whether price control regulations make it impossible for the packing companies and livestock growers to operate with a fair share of profit and without violating the law.

- Whether an artificial meat scarcity is being created in order to eliminate price controls entirely.

- Whether reported shipments of livestock to eastern markets are siphoning off available animals for slaughter in the large midwest plants.

Helstein urged "a realistic setting of ceilings on retail prices to protect the living standards of consumers rather than the complicated system now in effect which has done nothing to check rising prices."

He reminded DiSalle that in a telegram, December 19, to then

economic stabilizer Alan Valentine, the CIO and AFL packinghouse unions asked to participate at "policy making levels so that the voice of working and consuming public may be heard," in the setting of price control regulations. The unions were told that the sessions did not concern them.

"In the light of what has happened our concern is clear," Helstein said in his telegram to DiSalle, "and we therefore request proper representation in any investigation made at this time."

The packinghouse union leader further stated: "We shall make available to you our resources, staff and technical information to carry out this investigation."

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Today Abroad

LIP-SERVICE ON EQUAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN

Much ado is being made over the improved status of women which will "automatically" result from adoption by the United Nations Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly of a draft convention proposed by the Commission on Status of Women at Lake Success April 30-May 14. The rejoicing is premature. True, the Commission recommended (1) elimination of obstacles to appointment of women to public services and functions; (2) elimination of job discrimination against women in public services; (3) equal pay for equal work for men and women workers; (4) completion by the International Law Commission of a draft convention on the nationality of married women; (5) appointment of women to visiting missions to trust territories; and (6) greater participation of women in work of the United Nations. However, all these fine proposals were doomed to remain largely on paper by the Commission's rejection—under prodding of well-to-do U. S. women—of resolution of the International Federation of Democratic Women calling for unity in the fight for peace. Said the rejected WIDF resolution: "With hundreds of millions of mothers who have undergone the most frightful sufferings in the course of the last two world wars, the Commission considers that there can be no question of women's rights, if the most sacred right of millions of children, as of the peoples, the right to life, is not assured by the maintenance of a just peace."

TIPS FOR PROGRESSIVE WRITERS

The First Congress of Hungarian Writers in Budapest at the end of April projected a fight against schematism in writing, which was defined as oversimplification and distortion of reality, glossing-over of the dialectical processes of development, representation as reality and truth what is pre-conceived and subjective, exaggeration of form to the detriment of content. All of which, by the way, are the earmarks of current writing by the majority of U. S. writers. The Congress produced this advice from the following greats: Stalin prize-winner Constantin Fedin: "The writer must take a full share in the life of the people. At the same time he should mould, alter and improve this life. This living together with the people, personal experience and an understanding of people are the guarantees that literature will not be schematic and that its figures and characters will reflect the development of the people." Chinese Poet Emi Shiao: "We Chinese writers draw from the life of the people and we utilize our experiences among the people in raising the level of literature." Danish novelist Martin Andersen Nexø: "The honest writers in every part of the world have raised their voices for peace and are fighting in the peace movement, which has become the most sweeping movement of all times." Kossuth prize-holder Tibor Dery: "Writers should not be satisfied with a few weekend on-the-spot visits in the factories and among the village workers. Schematism, characterization which is not true to life, stems from the very fact that the writers fail to live in close intimacy with the people they portray in their works." Kossuth prize-winning poet Gyula Illyés: "He who cannot discern the elements of the future in the present cannot be modern and cannot be a real writer."

NEHRU WEAKENING, SCUTTLES CIVIL RIGHTS

In the United States, the weakening big bourgeois scuttles the First Amendment of the Constitution guaranteeing civil rights; in India, the weakening big bourgeoisie writes an amendment to the Constitution to do the same thing. Nehru's Parliament by vote of 228 to 20 passed amendment to allow Nehru to gag the press, stifle voices of opponents. Asked Deshbandhu Gupta, publisher of the New Delhi News Chronicle: "Do we ultimately mean to be a fascist state prohibiting criticism of the policy of the government?" And he answered: "There are some in this country, at this moment, who would rather have no food grains from Russia and China lest they should injure our souls and our stomachs. There are some in this country, again, who would have a war with Pakistan tomorrow. . . ." Home Minister Chakravarti Rajagopalachari also answered. He told Parliament last Wednesday that 1,498 "Communists" had been arrested in Assam.

BUT THAT WON'T HELP INDIA'S HUNGRY

Nehru's parliamentary putsch against the civil rights of the Indian people and the arrests of the Left won't help the mothers of the Darbhange district of Northern Bihar who are feeding their babies soft mud to keep them from starving. Nor will it obliterate the guilt of the war-crazed/white supremacist politicians in Washington for delaying shipments of wheat to India. As revealed by the distinguished English barrister, D. N. Pritt, in a special report from New Delhi for the June issue of *New World Review*, "at least five million people must die from starvation this year and probably more if large shipments over and above what India has already contracted to import are not made immediately." An important and informative article discussing not only the complex situation behind the famine, but also the state of civil liberties in India today.

FRANCO READS MIND OF WASHINGTON

Franco's Ambassador to Washington Jose F. de Querica was quick to reply to Gen. Omar Bradley's statement in Paris that Spain should be brought into the Atlantic Alliance. Said he: "The Franco government will not ask for American soldiers." Meaning that Franco is eager and ready to do what most other governments in the Atlantic Alliance balk at doing, namely, flinging millions of their men into the certain death of a war against the Soviet Union. . . . How badly Franco needs a blood-bath to maintain his rule is indicated by recent developments in Spain, as reported by Free Spain, bulletin of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. The developments: (1) The Vatican has intervened in Spain to urge Spanish Catholic authorities to try to alleviate the conditions of Spanish workers in order to avert the threatening explosion forecast by the recent anti-Franco strike wave; (2) Five captain-generals of Spain have urged Franco to dissolve the Falange, probe private fortunes of his ministers, try those found to have enriched themselves "immorally"; (3) an official Franco broadcast of May 4 appealed urgently for unity of forces around Franco. Said Free Spain: "These developments betray the inability of the Franco regime to cope with the popular protest. . . . They testify to the strength of the anti-fascist movement."

'Hands Off Iran!' Say British Communists

By Theodore Doganis

LONDON, June 10 (Telepress).—"The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company has made net profits of 142,000,000 pounds from the Persian people in the past three years," says a statement issued by the Political Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain which

called on the labor movement to prevent the government from using force against the Iranian people.

"At the same time," adds the statement, "the economic conditions of the Persian people are intolerable. Prices have risen 1,000 percent since 1939 and wages have increased very little. Infant mortality is estimated at 500 per 1,000."

Condemning the British government's "aggressive imperialist bullying of a weaker country on behalf of the monster oil combine, which has extracted millions of pounds of profits from the Persian people," the statement declares that "the Persian government has the full right to nationalize the oil industry or any other industry of Persia, just as much as the Labor government has the right to nationalize industry in Britain."

THE STATEMENT of the Communist Party of Great Britain continues: "The mighty mass movement of the Persian people, shown in the strike of the oil workers, the response to the peace campaign, and the gigantic demonstration organized by the Tudeh Party, have demonstrated the united determination of the Persian people to win their freedom from imperialism."

The statement warns that American imperialism is trying to extend its own grip on Persian oil and that Anglo-American policy aims at making Persia a second Korea. It calls for "the instant mobilization and active protest of the labor movement" in Britain, to demand that the British government recognize the legitimacy of the nationalization of oil in Persia. "Such a military adventure," the statement concludes, "would constitute a major provocation and British lads would be sacrificed on the blood-stained altar of oil imperialism."

Meanwhile, Telepress correspondence from Beirut reports that the turn of the situation in Iran to Britain's disfavor has held back the British plan to engineer a "rising" of the tribes in Southern Iran. Nevertheless, according to opinion prevailing in Arab political circles, the British are not likely to give up this weapon, used many times before, with which they hope to improve their position in the country.

REPORTING on recent developments in Iran, French Ambassador in Teheran, Francis Couler, told the conference of French Mid-

dle East diplomats in Beirut at the end of last month that the French services have at their disposal indisputable facts proving the British intentions. The British, he said, plan to create serious disturbances in the South of Iran by organizing a rising of the Southern tribes.

In this way, Couler added, the British wanted to intimidate the Iranian Government and the Medjlis (Parliament) and to create an atmosphere of uncertainty in the country. This could be used as a pretext for "protecting British interests in Iran" and, ultimately, to prevent the implementation of the decision to nationalize the oil industry.

Other French diplomats at the conference revealed that the British plan has been in existence for a considerable time. As early as January this year, Colonel Dunn, the British Military Attache at Teheran, and Arab Sheibani, Medjlis deputy representing a southern tribe, jointly visited the region of the Bakhtiari and the Quashqai tribes. Dunn had a number of talks with the sheiks.

Second Secretary of the British Embassy, Major Jackson, is particularly active among these tribes at present.

Care of Children, Mothers Is Top Gov't Policy in Eastern Europe

PRAGUE, June 10 (Telepress).—June 1, International Children's Day, in the People's Democracies, was chosen as an occasion for these countries review to their achievements in the field of mother and child care. In Romania, the welfare of mother and child,

a problem which was completely disregarded by the former bourgeois-landlord regime, has become the concern of the state. The establishment of an extended network of clinics has resulted in a continuous drop in infant mortality. Whereas in 1939 and 1940, less than one percent of all births in rural regions were medically assisted, last year 57 percent of all births in rural regions were medically assisted. Since the liberation in 1944, 918 maternity homes and 2,000 mother and child clinics have been opened.

Much has been accomplished in the field of health and hygiene for pre-school age and school age children. Five thousand four hundred medical offices have been opened in schools and millions of pamphlets dealing with health and hygiene have been distributed free of charge to parents. Thousands of lectures on health and care of mother and child have been given in the countryside.

Nurseries and creches have been established by Romanian factories, at which children of working mothers are given the finest care under the supervision of a trained staff.

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC of Albania, which before the war, could not boast of a single institution of any kind devoted to the care of mother and child, and which consequently had the highest mortality rate in Europe, now has 12 maternity homes, 26 children's health centers, 9 children's polyclinics and 40 mother and child clinics.

Since the establishment of People's Democracy in Albania, 76 nurseries and creches have been opened, greatly facilitating the participation of women in production. Expectant mothers are protected by law, with a guaranteed three-month paid maternity leave.

Six preventorium, where children of delicate health can spend from two to three months of each year, have been opened in the

country's finest health resorts. Every summer thousands of Albanian children holiday at special children's camps. This year the number of children participating in these holidays will be 68 percent higher than last year.

POLAND, during six years of People's Democracy, has established thousands of new creches, kindergartens, child welfare centers and sanatoria throughout the country. Special wards, fitted with the most modern equipment, have been opened in all hospitals for weak and premature infants. In the mountain resorts of Lower Silesia there are now 22 of the most modern preventoria for children of delicate health.

In spite of the terrible devastation wrought by the war, Warsaw has to date opened 132 new kindergartens, and this year 22 more excellently-equipped kindergartens and creches will be added. The city has 47 children's clinics and preventoria and three new child welfare clinics opened by the end of this year. A new child clinic was opened in the Polish capital June 1 in honor of International Children's Day.

Even the most remote villages and hamlets are now regularly visited by doctors, nurses and nursery-school teachers. Seasonal and permanent creches and kindergartens have been established in most villages. In the Poznan region alone, during the harvest this year, 650 temporary village creches and 495 seasonal kindergartens accommodating more than 20,000 children will be set up. Special courses, instructing women in children's hygiene, feeling and psychology are being organized.

Special rooms, attended by trained nurses, are being opened at railway stations where children can be rested, bathed and fed.

Thus, under the system of People's Democracy, children, the future builders of Socialism, are provided with the best possible

conditions for physical and mental development and for a happy future.

Shopper's Guide

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EYES EXAMINED EYE EXERCISES

LINCOLN URGED REVERSAL OF AN INFAMOUS SUPREME COURT DECISION

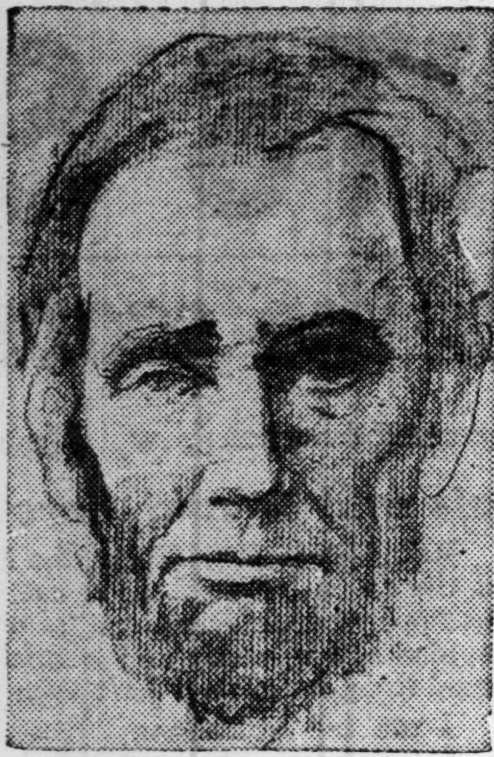
By David Platt

WHEN THE Supreme Court in 1857 rendered its infamous Dred Scott decision which declared that Negroes were "so far inferior that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect," there were immediate and profound repercussions throughout the country.

Abraham Lincoln, who was practising law at the time, proposed in the course of a debate with Stephen A. Douglas, "so resisting it (the decision) as to have it reversed if possible, and a new judicial rule established on the subject."

Horace Greeley declared in an editorial in the New York Tribune that the decision "deserved no more respect than if made by a majority of those congregated in a Washington bar-room."

THREE Associate Justices



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

dissented from the majority opinion of the court.

Justice Benjamin Robbins Curtis said the majority opinion was a menace to every American citizen. He pointed out that if the Supreme Court could now deprive Negroes of the rights of citizenship then

it could likewise deprive other social classes of such rights. Justice John McLean said: "The principle laid down will enable the people of a slave state to introduce slavery into a free state."

McLean practically advised the country to ignore the decision: "Nothing that has been said by them (the majority of the court) which has no direct bearing on the jurisdiction of the court against which they decided, can be considered as authority. I shall certainly not regard it as such."

THE DRED SCOTT decision was handed down on March 6, 1857. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation was issued six years later—in 1863.

In 1868, the 14th Amendment to the Constitution giving Negroes equal citizenship rights was passed.

It required 11 years to reverse the decision of the 1857



HORACE GREELEY

Supreme Court that a Negro could not be an American citizen.

It must not take that long to reverse the infamous decision of the 1951 Supreme Court that scuttles Article One of the Bill of Rights which says "Congress shall make no

law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

EVERY American, regardless of political persuasion, who treasures his freedom must speak out now against this peril to our country.

To paraphrase the minority opinion of Justice Curtis in the 1857 Dred Scott case, if the 1951 Supreme Court could now deprive Communists of their Constitutional rights then it could likewise deprive Democrats and Republicans of such rights.

Protest the jailing of the Communist leaders for their ideas!

Wire President Truman for a rehearing of the case before the Supreme Court!

Ted Tinsley Says

FATHER FREUD

"THE REAL REVOLUTION of our time," writes Sydney J. Harris in the Chicago Daily News, "has nothing to do with the Communists. It is a deeper and more permanent revolution, and it has been so successful that we have scarcely noticed it."

This sentence made me much more curious than the cat. What kind of revolution is this that nobody notices? Say what you will about revolutions, history has demonstrated one fact concerning them which no one will deny: revolutions are generally noticeable.

READING ON, I discover that "Freud has been the arch-revolutionist of our age, not Marx or Lenin. And this revolution in our concept of thinking about the human being has been accomplished without shedding a drop of blood or committing a single act of injustice." Of course, while this bloodless revolution proceeded, there were a couple of world wars, an invasion of Spain, an invasion of Ethiopia, a few atom-bomb attacks, an invasion of Korea, and—well, why quibble about little things like this.

As he continues to explain the revolution according to Freud, Mr. Harris writes, "There is no other way to explain why people act as they do, except by trying to understand the deeply-hidden drives that move them. And there is no way to stop them from driving others and themselves to destruction except by trying to get them to understand their own unconscious motives."

LET ME EXPLAIN this passage. Why do bosses act like bosses, and why do workers act like workers? The boss, who wants to pay his workers as little as he can possibly get away with, does so because of the deeply-hidden drives within him. The workers, who want more wages, more severance, and more vacation time, want these things because of their deeply-hidden drives. In those rare instances in which a worker becomes a boss, he gets a brand new set of deeply-hidden impulses to go with his new post.

Now you take an infant whose father owns the controlling share in an auto company. When that infant grows up, he inherits the controlling share. This is so because from his very infancy he has had a deeply-hidden impulse to inherit an auto company. Only those whose fathers own auto companies grow up with such deeply-hidden impulses. When he finally inherits it, he has a deeply-hidden drive to make as much profit as he can get away with.

AS YOU CAN SEE, the workers have one set of deeply-hidden drives, and the bosses have another. These deeply-hidden drives are part of the equipment of every modern plant. The boss gets his deeply-hidden drives thrown in absolutely free when he gets control of the means of production.

In this way Freud explains human nature. "It is," writes Mr. Harris, "as simple and profound as that. It is so simple that anyone with an open mind can see the evidence, and so profound that it may take another 100 years before we perfect the technique."

Unfortunately, no one is going to give Mr. Harris another 100 years.

Forrest Wilson's Wood Sculpture Show Opens

Forrest Wilson is now having an exhibition of his wood sculpture and drawings at the AFI (Art for Interiors) Gallery, 50 E. 34 St. N. Y.

Mr. Wilson studied at the California School of Fine Arts 1935-39, was a member of the WPA artists project 1939-40. He has worked in the Northwest forests as a swamper, on the seas as ship's carpenter, and in the cities as construction worker.

His show will run through July 7.

Irwin Shaw Novel Echoes Hitler Lust to 'Kill' Communists

THE TROUBLED AIR. By Irwin Shaw. Random House. 418 pp. \$3.75.

By Robert Friedman

THE TROUBLED AIR isn't just a novel, it's a belly-crawl, a carefully-contrived piece of insurance against the day when a fascist court may ask a well-fed writer named Irwin Shaw to prove that he is not now nor has ever been a believer in democracy.

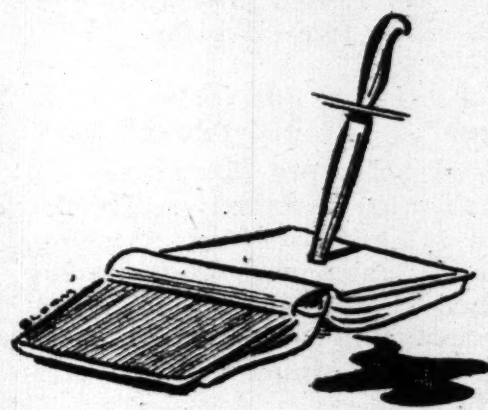
The 'hero' of the Troubled Air is a radio director who is informed that five of the people on his program, actors and a composer must be fired because the fictional counterpart of the blacklist rag, Red Channels is ready to list them as "Communists" or members of organizations branded as "subversive."

And the 'hero,' who is called Clement Archer, but who is really speaking for Irwin Shaw nobly expresses horror at the proposed firings and then proceeds to get two weeks in which to do his own investigating. If the five are indeed members of the proscribed groups then Mr. Archer-Shaw can only applaud the witchhunt.

AND SO Irwin Shaw has come up with the fighting answer to Red Channels—spread the stool-pigeoning; every man an informer; make police-spying a non-profit, patriotic enterprise for amateurs—take the witchhunt out of fascist hands and let the 'liberals' do it.

In order to sell this cowardly surrender, Shaw has to invent "Communists" who are but unpleasant parodies of human beings. And this wretched writer who sat silent while they murdered Willie McGee, dares to write that the Communists concern themselves with the oppression of the Negro people only to "kick up trouble."

Yet the pious Mr. Shaw, so eager to peddle the line that the Communists are 'using' the Negro people—the standard slander against any one who speaks out against lynch terror—has produced in The Troubled Air a Ku Klux Klan version of a Negro citizen. The one Negro character, Stanley Atlas, one of the five 'suspects,' is presented both as an Uncle Tom and gangster, a former policy-runner and male prostitute. This anti-Negro filth, a sort of efficiency expert's streamlined combination of the two main racist stereotypes in American fiction, is the symbol of the degeneracy of a writer who presents this novel as a contribution to 'democracy' in its battle against 'communism.'



So wretchedly craven is Shaw that when he sets down a Big Businessman—the program's sponsor—in all his anti-labor, anti-Soviet fury, he carefully makes him a Jew. You see it's dangerous to attack Big Business today. The Communists do it all the time. But if it's a Jewish businessman, deceitfully chosen to represent all America's ruling class, then it's fine. Even Hitler would have approved.

IRWIN SHAW will have a devastating rejoinder for criticism of The Troubled Air. In fact, with the guilty knowledge of a burglar preparing a fake alibi, he anticipates the charge and his reply is all ready in the book. He has what he so originally describes as a party-line newspaper attack Archer as a "frightened little man." And Shaw's powerful rebuttal, bound to sway all professors of literature, is to point a scornful finger at the indictment's style!

The same business runs throughout the book. Does a Communist call a fascist a fascist? How shrill! How dull! How unimaginative!

But the aesthetically sensitive Mr. Shaw does not shrink, on page after page, from almost verbatim plagiarism of anti-Soviet slanders which infest the Hearst press and other journals never noted for their literary flair.

AT THE END of this apology-in-the-form of a novel, Archer has quit his job in protest against the blacklist (fantastic, isn't it?) and in a lengthy speech to a protest meeting he boldly defends the correctness of having been one of those who sent "old clothes or penicillin to Russia at the time of Stalingrad."

Get the "Communists," says Archer-Shaw. But forgive those who once joined with Communists in fighting for progressive causes. How eager the Shaws are to forget that, once fascism comes and the Communists are taken, new "Communists" must constantly be invented until, as in Nazi Germany, he who was not a Nazi Party mem-

ber was a "Communist" and even the Nazi-come-lately was suspect because of his original lack of ardor. Even the pro-fascist press has not been able to hide the Communists' fight against the 'loyalty' probes and Un-American hearings which demand of people that they become informers and stool-pigeons. Yet Shaw has the dishonesty to picture as a "Communist" a dissolute woman who, at the aforementioned protest meeting gets up and names others as Communists, even to the extent of naming Archer as one, in order to ruin him.

A STUDENT of betrayal and cowardice might study the fact that Shaw has the very same woman, in the same speech, announce that she was leaving the Communist Party, which, she had suddenly decided, was a 'conspiracy.' What compulsion is there in men like Irwin Shaw to see in all men a reflection of their own sick fear?

He has Archer say, when he discovers that his best friend is a Communist (albeit Shaw's Koestler-like forgery of one) "You've put a look of suspicion on the face of every decent man in the country..."

That's Irwin Shaw's anguished cry. If only you Communists weren't around, they'd leave us liberal writers comfortably safe.

BUT THE Shaw 'liberalism' is a phoney. For Archer-Shaw throws a mild punch at a backer of the Red Channels witchhunt. But it is the Communist to whom he announces in the culminating speech of the novel: "I'm going to fight you. From now, everything you do, every word you say... And in the end, if it comes to it, I swear to God I'll pick up a gun and kill you."

Move over, Adolf Hitler. The 'liberal' Irwin Shaw, a Jew, a son of the people you exterminated because they were 'inferior' and 'Communist' is going to "kill" Communists.

And if somebody decides that all American Jews, or opponents of lynching, or proponents of peace, are "Communists" well, you don't get novels published when you start quibbling, eh, Mr. Shaw?



SOX RALLY, SPLIT WITH YANKS DODGERS AND GIANTS SPLIT

Lopat Wins Opener 2-1, Sox Rout Reynolds, Cop 2nd 11-7

CHICAGO, June 10. — With the Yankees apparently headed for a crushing four-game sweep, the Chicago White Sox suddenly erupted in the nightcap here today to win, and gain an even break for the day before a wildly cheering crowd of 52,054. The split salvaged the final game of the four-game series, sent the teams east with the Sox leading the Yanks 2½ games, and restored the spirits of the big Chicago crowd.

The Yanks had won the tight opener 2-1 and were breezing 4-0 in the nightcap behind Allie Reynolds one hit pitching, when the Sox broke loose with two out in the 5th to jump ahead 5-4. Hits by Busby, Masi, Baker, Dillinger, Fox and Miposo accounted for the runs, Masi and Fox whacking doubles. The Yanks tied it on Di Maggio's pinch single and went ahead 6-5 in the 6th. The Sox tied broke through for 2 in the 6th as Byrne blew up, but the Yanks tied it once again off Gumpert in the 8th on a walk to Woodling, singles by Berra and Brown. Then an error by Rizzuto opened the gates for four unearned runs off Ferrick in the 8th, and the Sox had staved off a disastrous sweep. A walk to Minoso, hits by Robinson, Lenhart and Busby featured this rally.

THE OPENER was a thrilling pitching duel with Lopat nipping Rogovin to win his 9th against only 1 defeat. Mickey Mantle, getting his second wind, was the key man in both Yankee scoring innings. The Yanks took a 1-0 lead in the 5th Mize opened with a hit, the first off Rogovin. Martin ran for old John and Jensen followed with another hit to send him to 2nd. On Coleman's attempted sacrifice Rogovin forced Martin at third with a nice play, and Lopat fanned for the 2nd out, but Mantle dropped a hit into right to drive in the run.

The Sox set the big crowd wild by tying it up in the 6th as Fox and Minoso singled and Lenhart drove out a long sacrifice fly to score the former. But that was all they could do with Lopat, and in the 8th the champs put over the clincher with Lopat and Mantle hitting singles, Rizzuto sacrificing, and Woodling driving out a sacrifice fly on which Minoso made a sparkling catch in right center.

Chisox catcher Gus Niarhos was injured in the 9th as pinch runner MacDougald was out trying to steal home. Niarhos, hit in the groin, was taken out on a stretcher but will be OK within a week.

KO'd Boxer Still Critical

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Officials at Garfield tonight noted "some improvement" in the condition of featherweight boxer Elijah (Little Dynamite) Williams, who suffered a cerebral hemorrhage in a knockout Thursday night.

However, they said the 21-year-old Negro "still unconscious and still critical."

Williams was knocked out in the 10th round of his bout at Griffith Stadium against Gene Smith. He fell backwards and Col. Harvey Miller of the District Athletic Commission said the skull fracture that caused the hemorrhage happened when his head struck the floor.

Except for a brief period in the dressing room after the bout, Williams has been unconscious since the knockout.

LOSE IN 10, BRANCA COPS

Ralph Kiner blasted his 15th of the year and second of the game with one on in the 11th to give the Pittsburgh Pirates a 5-4 victory and an even split for the day yesterday in a drizzle at Ebbets Field after Ralph Branca had won the opener 2-1 for his fourth straight.

The Pirates, with early homers by Kiner and Bell, led the Dodgers in the nightcap 3-0 going into the 7th when Snider hit his 13th with one on, and in the next inning Furillo tied it with his 7th. Then Kiner did it, and though the Brooks came back with one off Willie Werle, it wasn't enough.

Branca squeezed by the first game aided by three doubleplays. The Dodgers had only five hits off Bob Friend, three by Furillo. Cal's double was followed by Campanella's single for one tally, and he drive in Robinson, who had doubled, for the second. A great stop by Gil Hodges ended the game with two Bucs on in the 9th.

JANSEN WINS, MAGLIE BOWS

The Chicago Cubs broke loose to beat the Giants 7-3 in the second game of the doubleheader at the Polo Grounds yesterday and thereby gained an even split and ended Sal Maglie's nine game winning streak, longest in the majors. The Giants breezed to a 6-1 win in the opener behind Larry Jansen and won the series two out of three.

Bob Rush fanned nine in the nightcap as the Cubs made unaccustomed short work of Maglie to win their first of the year over the Giants after six beatings.

In the opener, the Giants ripped out four homers, by Westrum, Dark, Stanky and Mueller to make it nine in two games. Willie Mays chipped in with three singles to lift his fast climbing average over the .250 mark.

KO IN FIVE, SAYS SAVOLD

SOUTH FALLSBURG, N. Y., June 10. — Lee Savold went Joe Louis one better today and said he would win Wednesday night's bout at the Polo Grounds "inside of five rounds."

Yesterday Louis announced in his training camp at Pompton Lakes, N. J., that he would kayo Savold "in six rounds or less."

Savold made his prediction after flattening sparring partner Al Adams of Lansing, Mich., with a ripping short left hook to the jaw. The knockout highlighted six rounds of sparring today.

"I don't like to be accused of bragging," said Savold. "This is the first time I ever attempted to call the turn. But I've never felt so good before a fight—mentally and physically."

Robinson KOs De Bruin in Holland

ANTWERP, Belgium, June 10.—(UP)—Middleweight champion Ray Robinson scored a technical knockout over Jan De Bruin of Holland at 2:30 of the eighth round today before 8,500 in the Antwerp Sports Palace.

The referee stopped the bout because De Bruin was staggering helplessly about the ring. Robin-

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Louis and Savold Here Wednesday Night

JOE LOUIS FIGHTS at the Polo Grounds Wednesday night and there's no longer the old excitement. Yet it's likely that by fight time Wednesday night a lot of people will be regarding their television sets morosely and wondering just what they bought the darned thing for if they can't even watch a Joe Louis fight.

I can tell by myself. When the announcement was made that Joe was to fight Lee Savold here in June, there was a feeling I wouldn't even want to see the fight. Trying to gauge the interest of our readers, I thought there wasn't enough to warrant a lot of pre-fight stories, the usual interviews, predictions et al. I'm not so sure any more. I find that now that it's here I wouldn't want to miss it, and the reason of course is that no matter how far Joe Louis has gone back, somewhere in the mind's eye he is still the Joe Louis who was the greatest heavyweight to ever pull on the mittens and . . . well, and what? Should I confess that I'll be looking for him, and hoping for him, to explode that unmatched precision power just once more? It isn't scientific, it's definitely sentimental, but there it is. . . .

I WAS LUCKY enough to see Louis in almost all his championship fights. There's no question but that the 37-year old Bomber is a far cry from the Louis who blasted his way through the heavy ranks from that night in Chicago in June, 1937, when he KO'd Jim Braddock, up to the war years. I know there is a whole new generation to whom Joe Louis has never appeared except as a slow, balding man, a pretty effective heavyweight with a darting left jab and solid, though not devastating, in the punching department. So maybe it's just as well the Savold fight is not being televised.

But then you have to think—there were a lot of baseball fans who never got to see Babe Ruth till he was a cumbersome, only pretty fair rightfielder in his last days. If you asked them about Babe Ruth, however, they wouldn't say, "Babe Ruth? An old, slow fat outfielder . . ." but "the greatest home run hitter of all time, I know all about him. When I saw him he was almost through but it was a thrill to know that it was Babe Ruth and that I could say I saw him." Isn't that so?

IT IS TOO BAD that for one reason or another our sports heroes cannot retire in dignity before they hit the skids. One of the reasons for Joe Louis is money, and there are no bones about that. The fight game is a jungle of exploitation and how little of the big amounts the champ theoretically made actually came to him would make a shocking story. Some day it will be different, yet this is the world Joe Louis lives in and plies his trade at, and to me at least the nagging cry directed at Louis, "Please quit, Joe," as if Joe didn't know the facts of life, is presumptuous.

Going past the peak years is an old old story in our sports history. With all that Joe Louis did for boxing, it has to be his own decision, and unless someone is prepared to couple his tearful plea with a functioning pension plan that gives lots of dough to retired athletes at the "old" age of 37, they ought really not to tell the athlete to forego another payday at the trade of his choosing.

Sure it would be nice to remember our greatest athletes as they were at their peak and not ever see them any less. A lot of things would be nice. In the meanwhile, Joe Louis, for his own good and sufficient reasons, is fighting Lee Savold Wednesday night, and this sports chronicler, for one, will probably be getting that tight and excited feeling all over again as he trods the sweet smelling outfield grass toward the roped ring over second base.

Do me something.

STANDINGS

(Not Including Yesterday)

NATIONAL LEAGUE		
Brooklyn	30	17
Cincinnati	25	23 5½
New York	26	25 6
St. Louis	25	24 6
Boston	25	25 6½
Chicago	21	23 7½
Philadelphia	23	27 8½
Pittsburgh	18	29 12
AMERICAN LEAGUE		
Chicago	32	13
New York	31	17 2½
Cleveland	27	21 6½
Boston	27	21 6½
Detroit	22	23 10
Washington	17	28 15
St. Louis	16	33 18
Philadelphia	15	31 17½

GAMES TODAY

Boston Red Sox vs. N. Y. Giants (Exhibition, Night)

Al Rosen Out With

Another Broken Nose

CLEVELAND, June 9.—Al Rosen, home run champion of the American League, suffered a broken nose in the first game of the Indians-Red Sox doubleheader when struck by a bad hop on a ball hit by Walt Dropo. It was the eleventh time in Rosen's athletic career that he had suffered a broken nose. He was replaced by George Stirnweiss, who was to start the second game, and that meant Rosen was to miss his first game since becoming a regular with the Indians. He played in 155 last year.

SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York 000 010 010—2 6 0
Chicago 000 001 000—1 7 1

Lopat (9-1) and Berra; Rogovin (3-2) and Niarhos.

Boston 000 214 200—9 13 0
Cleveland 002 030 010—6 11 2

Wight, McDermott (6) and Moss; Wynn, Brissie (6), Chakales (7), Fahr (9) and Hegan. Winning pitcher, Wight (2-4), losing pitcher, Wynn (4-7). Home runs—Doerr (7th).

Boston 010 001 330—8 11 0
Cleveland 000 100 100—2 7 3

Scarborough (3-3) and Rosar; Garcia, Zuverink (8) and Tebbets, Hegan (8). Losing pitcher, Garcia (5-4). Home runs—Williams (12th).

Philadelphia 002 401 000—7 10 3
Detroit 021 123 02x—11 11 1

Fowler, Hooper (5), Scheib (8) and Tipton; Newhouse, Hutchinson (4) and Ginsberg. Winning pitcher, Hutchinson (4-2), losing pitcher, Hooper (1-4). Home runs—Zernial (9th), Fain (3rd), Kryhoski (3rd), Mullin (4th), Wertz (10th).

Washington 030 132 000—9 18 0
St. Louis 202 023 10x—10 10 3

Kuzava, Harris (6) and Guerra; Garver (9-3) and Lollar. Losing pitcher, Harris (2-3).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh 100 000 000—1 6 1
Brooklyn 010 100 00x—2 5 0

Friend, Werle (8) and McCullough; Branca (5-1) and Campanella. Losing pitcher, Friend (1-2).

Pittsb,g 010 101 000 02—5 9 3
Brook'n 000 000 210 01—4 11 1

LaPalme, Werle (8) and McCullough; Podbielan, Bankhead (6), Erskine (8) and Campanella. Winning pitcher, Werle (3-0), losing pitcher, Erskine (5-5). Home runs—Kiner (2-14th and 15th), Bell (6th), Snider (13th), Furillo (7th).

Chicago 100 000 000—1 6 3
New York 000 210 03x—6 9 1

Lown, Klippstein (7) and Walker; Jansen (6-5) and Westrum. Losing pitcher, Lown (0-3). Home runs—Westrum (7th), Dark (7th), tanky (7th), Mueller 2nd).

Chicago 112 200 010—7 10 1
New York 011 001 000—3 10 1

Rush (4-2) and Burgess; Maglie, Gettel (4), Spencer (5), Jones (7), Kennedy (9) and Westrum. Losing pitcher, Maglie (9-3). Home runs—Jackson (5th), Pafko (12th).

St. Louis 300 000 200—5 13 0
Boston 000 1000 300—4 9 2

Brecheen (4-0) and D. Rice; Spahn, Chipman (9) and Mueller. Losing pitcher, Spahn (6-5). Home runs—Mueller (1st).

Cincinnati at Philadelphia (2) rain.

TOMORROW

Lester Rodney sizes up the changed pennant pictures while west comes east in the American and vice versa in the National.